

**SECRET**

**POLITICAL AND POPULATION**

**SURVEY NO. 119**

**LITOVSKAYA SSR**

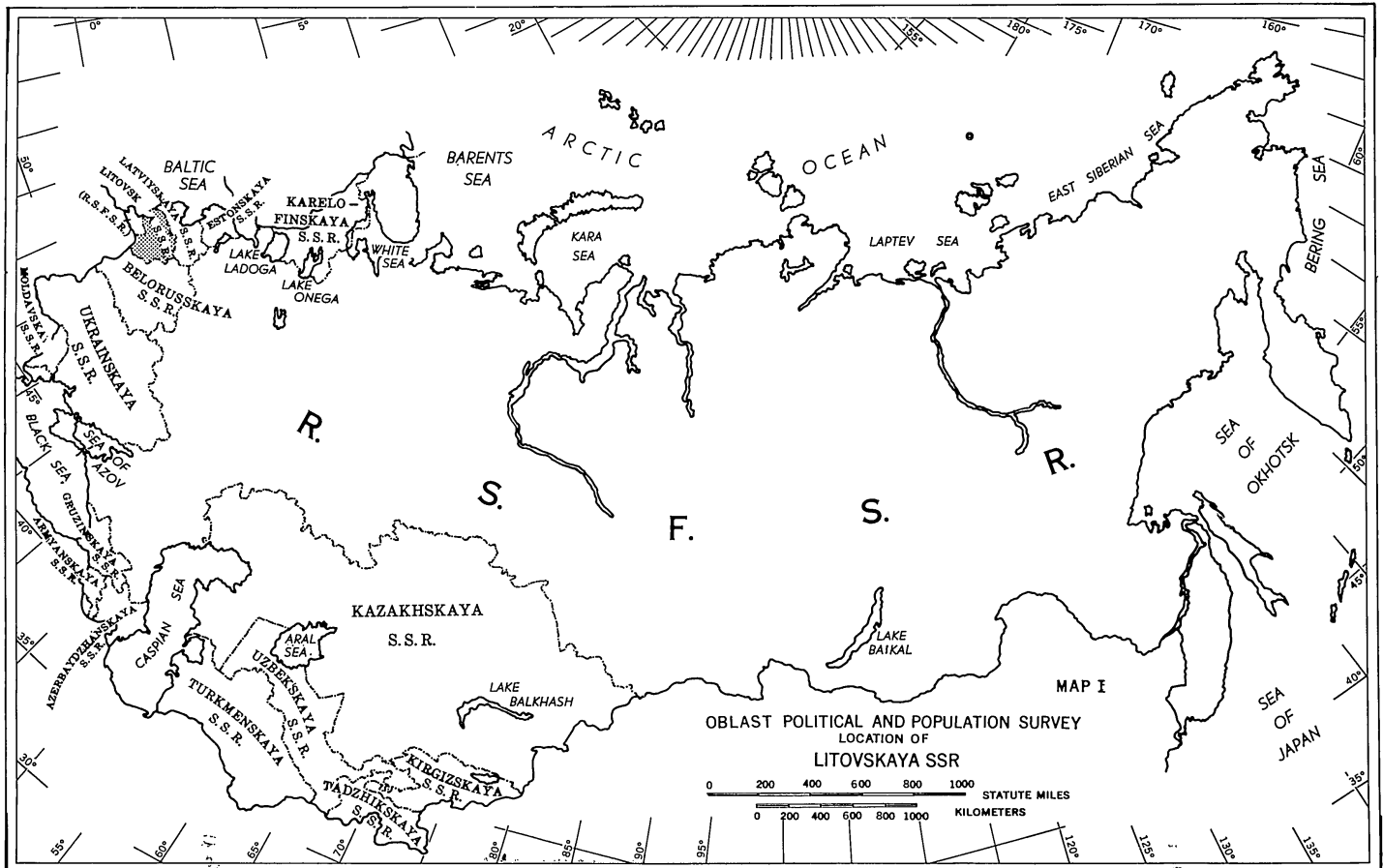
**21 MARCH 1958**

Prepared by  
Air Research Division  
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Political and Population Survey

No. 119

L I T O V S K A Y A S S R

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NOTICE

1. The estimates appearing in this study result from an accelerated survey of available data. All figures accompanied by an asterisk (\*) are the best possible estimates to be derived from accessible information and are to be regarded as an indication of an order of magnitude.

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2. Population estimates as of 1 January 1958 within administrative-territorial boundaries as of 1 January 1955.
3. It is to be noted that the Oblast Political and Population Survey Series, of which this study is a part, necessarily cover administrative-territorial units other than oblasts, such as union republics, autonomous republics, and krais. It is anticipated that the Series will also be extended to include the various Chinese provinces. Therefore, the word "Oblast" will henceforth be deleted from the title of this Survey Series.

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## POLITICAL AND POPULATION SURVEY NO. 119

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## LITOVSKAYA SSR

Statistics

Area in Sq. Miles.....25,088  
 Total Est. 1958 Pop.....2,725,000  
   Urban Pop.....935,000  
   Rural Pop.....1,790,000  
 Cities.....8  
   (Vilnyus, Kaunas, Klaypeda,  
   Shyaulay, Panevezhis,  
   Druskininkay, Palanga, and  
   Novo-Vilnya)1/  
 Towns.....81  
 Urban Settlements.....11  
 Rural Rayons.....83  
 Urban Rayons (Vilnyus).....4  
 Selsovets.....1,209

I. Government ControlsA. General

Litovskaya SSR is one of the 15 union republics of the USSR. Vilnyus, the capital, is the location of the republic government, military, and economic control agencies.

The history of Lithuania is inextricably bound with the history of its more powerful neighbors--Prussia (Germany), Poland, and Russia (USSR). First organized into a state in the 13th century, Lithuania fought the encroachment of both the German and the Russian princes for several hundred years. The existence of mutual enemies compelled

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1/ According to information received since the completion of this report, Novo-Vilnya, city of republic subordination and administrative center of Novo-Vilnyaskiy Rural Rayon, was incorporated into the city of Vilnyus in December 1957. It is reportedly accorded the status of an urban rayon within Vilnyus and is named Novo-Vilnyaskiy Rayon. The effects of this change on the administrative status of Novo-Vilnyaskiy Rural Rayon have not been indicated in available sources. The information and statistics in this survey do not reflect the change.

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Poland and the Lithuanian state to merge, through the Union of Lublin (1569), into a federation. Although the Polish-Lithuanian state initially expanded its territory to the E and SE, almost from Moskva to the Black Sea, internal weaknesses and continuous warfare finally undermined the power of the federation. Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in 3 partitions (1772, 1793, 1795), finally absorbed the Polish-Lithuanian state. Lithuania, save for Suduva (Sheduva) province (including present-day Klaypeda) on the W Neman shore, which was annexed by Prussia, was absorbed into the Russian empire. Following the Napoleonic wars, Russia annexed Suduva province, but it reverted to Prussia in 1820 and remained under German administration until 1919 as the Memelland.

Another disputed boundary was that between Poland and Lithuania involving the city of Vilnyus and the surrounding territory. Coveted and alternately possessed by each at various times during their history, this territory was seized by Poland in 1920, an act which prevented cordial relations between the 2 countries throughout the period of Lithuanian independence (1920-1940).

In the aftermath of World War I a number of independent states in Eastern Europe emerged, among them Lithuania. Proclaimed an independent republic in 1918 and recognized as such in 1920, Lithuania proceeded to agitate for repossession of the Memelland (Klaypeda territory). A convention drawn up by the League of Nations' Conference of Ambassadors in 1924 recognized the territory as an autonomous unit under Lithuanian sovereignty. Conversely, in the same year the Lithuanian republic officially recognized a de facto situation--the occupation of Vilnyus and Vilnyus territory by Poland.

As an independent national entity, Lithuania existed until 1940. However, even before that year, the little republic was forced in 1939 to cede Klaypeda to the German Third Reich, while Poland, influenced by the Soviet Union, yielded Vilnyus to Lithuania. An

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agreement in 1940 between Germany and the USSR delivered Lithuania to the Soviet Union; it was forced to become a Soviet union republic. Also in 1940, a narrow strip of territory from Belorusskaya SSR was annexed to Lithuania. When war broke out between Germany and the Soviet Union in 1941, German divisions invaded Lithuania, along with the other Soviet Baltic republics, and occupied the country until forced out by the Russians in 1944. Re-established as a union republic, Lithuania has remained under Soviet domination since that time. The annexation has never been officially recognized by the major western powers.

With Soviet reoccupation, Klaypeda was once again established as a part of the republic. At the same time, Vilnyus was reconfirmed as part of Litovskaya SSR. Available information reveals no republic boundary changes since that time, but some internal administrative innovations have occurred. With the goal of centralizing or simplifying administration, 4 oblasts were formed in 1951: Vilnyusskaya, Kaunasskaya, Klaypedaskaya, and Shyaulyayskaya. These corresponded to the present-day Lithuanian Economic Regions (see Section E, Economic Characteristics). These sub-divisions, apparently having failed in their purpose, were abolished in 1953. On 1 July 1955, 4 of the 87 rural rayons were abolished and their territory redistributed among neighboring rayons as follows:

<u>Rayons abolished:</u>	<u>Territory to following rayons:</u>
Druskininkskiy	Varenskiy, Alitusskiy, Veyseyskiy
Panemunskiy	Shyaulyayskiy, Kaunasskiy
Smelyayskiy	Ukmergskiy, Shirvintskiy
Zhezhmarskiy	Kayshyadorskiy, Vevisskiy, Yezasskiy

Since graphic materials and other information at hand are based on the rayon boundaries existent at the beginning of 1955, the maps accompanying this study and the discussion of territorial economic

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features have been treated on the basis of the rayon structure as of 1 January 1955. In 1957, in accordance with USSR government policy of granting more responsibility to the union republics, the Litovskaya SSR was accorded the right of establishing its own internal territorial-administrative units without the approval of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The city of Vilnyus is subdivided into 4 urban rayons: Dzherzhinskiy, Leninskiy, Sovetskiy, and Stalinskiy.

B. Party, Military, and Government Control Groups1. Communist Party and Komsomol

The most significant control agency and chief policy-making body in the republic is the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Litovskaya SSR Communist Party. Through the Central Committee Secretariat, which is the highest operational control agency in the republic, and through the Committee itself, the Bureau directs the activities of all members of the Lithuanian Party, its youth auxiliary--the Komsomol--and, through the latter, the Pioneers. Party membership in 1958 is estimated to be 46,000, and that of Komsomol (Young Communist League) to be 216,000.

The combined membership of the 2 organizations represents approximately 9.6 per cent of the total republic population. This ratio is somewhat lower than the proportion in the USSR, the Estonskaya and Latviyskaya SSR's (12.3, 13.2 and 14.4 per cent, respectively), and is believed to be a reflection of at least 2 factors: 1) Party membership is usually concentrated in areas which are highly urbanized or industrialized. In these respects Lithuania lags behind the other Baltic Republics, while its degree of urbanization is lower than the average for the USSR republics. 2) The Lithuanian adult is probably less prone, because of historic Catholic influence, to become a member of the Party.

The estimated 2,700 full-time Party members in the republic (about 6 per cent of the total Party membership) constitute the Party control force. Through these professional Party workers are channeled

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the central Party directives which are binding on all republic Party organs and personnel.

The members of the Party Bureau hold, sometimes simultaneously, the highest and most important positions in the government, military, and economic control apparatus. The production branch departments of the Party Secretariat (Administration; Agriculture; Industry; Party Organs; Propaganda and Agitation; Schools; Science and Culture; Trade, Finance, and Planning Organs; and Work Among Women) supervise the work of the republic and lower government, internal security, military, and economic agencies through control of the Party units formed in these agencies. Representatives of the Secretariat are attached to all city, town, and rural rayon Party committees to check on the Political reliability of leading Party, security, and government personnel. The local Party committees supervise the work of the Party Primary Organizations--the basic units of Party Control--which are established in most organizations, enterprises, and agencies. All Communists in the recently established Lithuanian National Council of Economy have been merged into a Primary Party Organization, which has been subdivided into 10 "administrative Party Organizations." These Party subdivisions elect bureaus and secretaries, and the tasks devolving on them are analogous to those responsibilities of the Party Organizations in the former economic ministries.

Primary Party Organizations in Army, Navy, and Air Force units and MVD military formations (border guards and security troops) are independent of local Party authorities and are subordinate, via their respective hierarchies, to the USSR Party Secretariat.

Republic Party officials act as intermediaries between USSR Party representatives and the Party officials of cities, rayons, and Primary Party Organizations, who form the bulk of the Party control force.

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Within the last year, the abolition of some of the central government industrial ministries and establishment of the Lithuanian Economic Council to take over their functions has vested the re-public government and Party with greater authority and responsibility. The former practice of placing USSR Party representatives in republic enterprises of all-union significance to check on operations and report directly to the USSR Central Party Committee has been discontinued, with the possible exception of major republic plants concerned with production for national defense.

The incidence of 17 Party members per 1,000 total population in Lithuania is considerably lower than the average for the Baltic republics (29 per 1,000 total population) and still lower than the ratio for the RSFSR (42 per 1,000 total population) and for the USSR (36 per 1,000 total population). The incidence of 26 members and candidates per 1,000 adult population (age 18 and over) is lower than the average for the Baltic republics (38 per 1,000 adults) and considerably lower than the ratio in the RSFSR and USSR (65 and 56, respectively).

The estimated postwar distribution of Party members and candidates serving in the armed forces and MVD troops in the republic is shown in Table I. The decline in absolute numbers of Party members among the military between 1952 and 1956 parallels the concurrent reduction in the number of armed forces stationed in the republic. The steadily diminishing proportion of military Party members to total Party members in the republic during the same years reflects both the smaller number of troops and the gradual increase in the number of civilian Party members.

Members and candidates of the Litovskaya SSR Communist Party are represented in the organs of government, as in all important organizations. Of the 32,017 deputies elected to local soviets in the republic

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TABLE I

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNISTS  
IN ARMED FORCES AND MVD TROOPS  
(Selected Years)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Communist Party Membership</u>	<u>Civilian Communist Party Membership</u>	<u>MVD and Military</u>	<u>Military as Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Communist Military Per Cent of USSR Total</u>
1949	44,770	24,000	20,770	46.4	2.5
1952	47,440	36,693	10,747	22.6	1.2
1954	46,719	37,229	9,490	20.3	1.1
1956	45,565	38,087	7,478	16.4	0.9

in 1950, 16.4 per cent, or 5,247, were members or candidates of the Party. In elections held in February 1955, 8,066, or 29.42 per cent, of the 27,752 deputies were Party members or candidates. The rise in the proportion of Party representation in government (from 16.4 in 1950 to 29.42 per cent in 1955) is striking, although this is still considerably below the average for other union republics. This low average appears to confirm the shortage of Party members and candidates in the republic, while possibly reflecting also the desirability of conciliating the population by emphasizing non-Party participation on local levels.

Since the VI Congress in 1949, the Lithuanian Party Central Committee has steadily increased its membership. At the IX Congress (1956) membership was reported at 140, an increase of 30 over the members and candidates elected by the VI Congress. Personnel changes and some internal numerical fluctuation in the directing organs of the Party during this period evidence a degree of instability. Of the 110 members and candidates elected at the VI Congress, only 40 were re-elected by the IX Congress. Thus, only about 36.4 per cent of the membership of the first postwar elected Central Committee survived the vicissitudes of Soviet politics. In the interim, the percentual turnover of

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the Central Committee membership has been almost constant at each Party Congress: 46.4 per cent at the VII Congress (1952); 45 per cent at the VIII Congress (1954); and 46.4 per cent at the IX Congress (1956).

The personnel changes in the Central Committee in general have also affected the Secretariat and Bureau. Some shuffling among Republic Party Secretaries, comprising 3 to 5 listed members between 1949 and 1956, has occurred. Of the 5 Secretaries elected in 1949, only 2 were re-elected in 1952. Moreover the number of Secretaries was reduced to 3. In 1954, a new Secretary replaced one from the 1952 body, while in 1956, 3 new Secretaries joined the organ, increasing the number of Secretaries again to 5. Two of the 5 Secretaries elected in 1956 had been in their posts since 1949. The Bureau, over the same period of years, has shown an equal degree of variability in personnel. Since 1952, when the membership of this body was reduced from 17 to 14, the turnover has averaged about 43 per cent. At the IX Congress, the membership of the Bureau was increased by one. Of the 17 members and candidates elected to the Bureau in 1949, only 6, or about 35.2 per cent, managed to be re-elected in 1956.

The data presented above warrant the following conclusion: the high turnover is probably evidence of a lack of trust on the part of the leaders of the Soviet Union toward the membership of the Lithuanian Party directing organs. This hypothesis is buttressed by the fact that, until the time of Stalin's death, Russians were in effective control of the Party work and machine on many administrative levels. Since the dictator's demise and the subsequent condemnation of excessive Russification, more posts in the Party apparatus have been allotted to Lithuanians. This phenomenon seems to indicate that Soviet authorities believe the native citizens have achieved more political reliability and that, as a consequence, less of direct Russian control is needed. However, while

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the process of Russification has been de-emphasized it still goes forward.

Since Khrushchev's presentation of the new lands program (September 1953) and the subsequent emphasis on agriculture, the Lithuanian Party leaders have undertaken measures to increase Party leadership in the republic's rural areas. Between February 1954 and the end of 1956, approximately 1,400 Communists were sent from urban areas to the countryside. Of this total, at least 24 became secretaries of rayon committees, while 54 became Party department heads and rayon committee instructors. In addition, in 1956 alone, rural rayon Party Committees sent out from their ranks 28 individuals to serve as secretaries of rayon committees in MTS zones and 297 people to serve as rayon committee instructors for collective farms.

Soviet concern with the Lithuanian countryside was further demonstrated by the establishment of 528 Primary Party Organizations on collective farms and other rural establishments between the years 1954-56, inclusive. In 1956 alone, rural Party Organizations accepted as Party candidates 1,123 collective farmers, 343 MTS and state farm workers, and 161 agricultural specialists.

The intensification of Party activity in the rural areas of Lithuania is reflected in some Party statistics for 1 January 1957:

- 1) Of the 1,900 chairmen of kolkhozes, at least 1,252, or approximately 66 per cent, were Communists, while 600 Communists--an increase of 236 between 1954 and 1956--were leaders of field brigades.
- 2) Seventy-five per cent of the republic's 1,900 collective farms had Party Organizations embracing over 9,200 Communists, of whom about 7,000 were collective farm workers.
- 3) The Party-Komsomol stratum in the countryside comprised about 66.7 per cent of the workers in rural government agencies, 28 per cent of the MTS personnel, 72.8 per cent of the chairmen of collective farms, and over 56 per cent of the agricultural specialists.

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4) The turnover of collective farm chairmen was so great that by 1 April 1957, one half had served less than 2 years. 5) The rural-urban proportion of Party members and candidates is respectively 46 and 54 per cent, despite the fact that the urban population of the republic constitutes approximately 33 per cent of the population.

Spurring increased Party activity in the republic rural areas is the Khrushchev avowal of equalling and surpassing U.S. per capita output of meat, milk, and butter "in the nearest future." Another Party objective is the weakening of the religious influences to which the Lithuanian peasant continues to be subject in his adherence to the Catholic traditions. Thus, in extending Party controls, the Soviets are attempting to solve at one stroke problems that are both economic and cultural.

The Komsomol organization, encompassing in 1957 an estimated one-third of the youth in the eligible age group (14-26), is the assistant of the Lithuanian Communist Party and its reserve. It is the responsibility of the Komsomol to interpret Party and government policies and directives to the masses of the population and to lead the way in their implementation. The organization is charged with spreading the Party's influence among youth, guiding them to the Soviet ideals.

The incidence of membership in the Lithuanian Komsomol--74 per 1,000 total population--is well below the average in the Baltic republic's (87 per 1,000 total population) and below the average of the USSR (83 per 1,000 total population). The ratio 319 members per 1,000 population in the 14-26 age group is considerably lower than the average of the Baltic republics (433) and somewhat below that of the USSR average (349).

The number of Komsomol members serving in the armed forces

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and MVD in the republic is estimated at 106,000, or approximately 49 per cent of the total membership. This figure comprises 4.1 per cent of the total number of Komsomolites serving in the USSR armed forces and MVD troops, a proportion exceeded only in the RSFSR, the Ukrainskaya, Belorusskaya, and Latviyskaya SSR's.

Among the tasks required of the Komsomol are the Communist education of Soviet Lithuanian youth, widespread activity in the village, the organization of multifold social and cultural undertakings for young people--clubs, theaters, excursions--and the promotion of physical culture and sport activities.

In conjunction with Khrushchev's virgin lands program and the back-to-the-land movement, at least 2,000 Republic Komsomolites went eastward, while those remaining in Lithuania completed the task of establishing Komsomol organizations on all collective and state farms and MTS's. On 1 January 1957, the above-mentioned organizations embraced about 14,000 members, or approximately 6.5 per cent of the total membership.

On the Komsomol members also devolves the responsibility for promoting the fulfillment of Party and government directives in such fields as industry, construction, and paramilitary activity. The Komsomol has repeatedly been urged to participate in DOSAAF and to assist various organizations in the dissemination of information on antiatomic and antibacteriological defense.

The Komsomol also directs the activities of the Pioneers (numbering 164,828 on 1 January 1953), a mass organization composed of children and adolescents aged 10 to 16, and the Little Octobrists, ages 7 to 10. Supervision of Pioneer and Octobrist units is the responsibility of the Komsomol organization of the given territorial-administrative area. In turn, the work of each Komsomol unit

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is supervised by the Party unit at the comparable level. Thus, integration in leadership and operation of the junior organizations is realized.

The Komsomol membership in the republic is expected to increase in the future, particularly as the larger numbers of children born subsequent to the wartime birth deficit enter the pertinent age groups. Another important factor contributing to the prospect of increased participation in the Komsomol is that the membership, with the possibility of later joining the Party, facilitates personal advancement in Soviet Lithuanian society.

2. Military

The Litovskaya SSR falls within the Baltic Military District, which also includes Estonskaya and Latviyskaya SSR's and Kaliningradskaya Oblast. Military and naval units in the republic, which are completely independent of republic government organs, are subordinate to various headquarters in Riga (Latviyskaya SSR), Baltiysk (Kaliningradskaya Oblast), and Moskva (RSFSR). All fleet operations and personnel in the republic are controlled by Headquarters of the Baltic Fleet in Baltiysk. Military and tactical air operations of the Soviet Army and Air Force are directed from Riga by Headquarters, Baltic Military District, which also exercises supervisory control over land-based naval personnel. Long Range Air Army (LRAA) units based in Lithuania are probably under the jurisdiction of the 1st LRAA in Moskva. Air Defense Command (PVO) personnel are subordinate to Headquarters, 10th Air Defense Region, at Riga and 11th Air Defense Region at Vilnius.

The total number of armed forces (see Table II) stationed in Lithuania is estimated at 120,000\* (1956). Among the administrative units of the Soviet Baltic littoral, Lithuania surpasses the totals of Estonskaya SSR and Kaliningradskaya Oblast (85,000 and 95,000, respectively), but cedes first place to the Latviyskaya SSR (150,000). The total in the Lithuanian Republic comprises approximately 27 per cent of the total in the 4 regions.

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The distribution of armed forces personnel in the republic according to branch of service and in percentage of the Baltic Military District totals is as follows:

TABLE II

## ESTIMATED COMPOSITION OF ARMED FORCES: 1956

<u>Branch of Service</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total in Branch of Service in Baltic Military District</u>
Army and MVD	98,000	81.6	35.5
Soviet Air Force (less naval aviation)	15,000	12.5	24.2
Soviet Naval Air Force	600	0.5	3.1
Navy	<u>6,400</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>5.1</u>
Total	120,000	100.0	24.4

The number of Army and MVD troops stationed in the Litovskaya SSR is the highest among the administrative units of the Baltic W coastal area. Conversely, the total of naval personnel (including SNAF) is the lowest in the area (Estonskaya SSR - 53,000, Latviyskaya SSR - 45,000, Kaliningradskaya Oblast - 40,000). The total number of SNAF personnel in the republic is negligible comprising only 3.1 per cent of the Baltic MD total. The personnel of the Soviet Air Force in the republic constituted almost 25 per cent of the total SAF in the Baltic Military District.

The military control force in the republic (see Table III) is estimated at 48,940 (1956), of which 17,440 are officers and 31,500 are NCO's. The Army and MVD components comprise about 76.1 per cent, the Navy (excluding SNAF) about 4.8 per cent, and the Air Force (including SNAF) approximately 19.1 per cent of the total



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military control groups in the republic. Approximately 77 per cent of the total military are either members of the Party or Komsomol. This proportion of Party and Komsomol membership in the armed forces is considerably lower than in Latvinskaya SSR (88.7 per cent), but about the same as that in Estonskaya SSR. The higher percentage in Latvinskaya SSR is probably partially attributable to the presence of military district headquarters personnel.

TABLE III

ESTIMATED MILITARY CONTROL FORCE: 1956<sup>1/</sup>

<u>Branch of Service</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Army and MVD	12,740	26.0	24,500	50.1	37,240
Navy (excl. SNAF)	800	1.63	1,540	3.2	2,340
Air Force (incl. SNAF)	<u>3,900</u>	<u>7.99</u>	<u>5,460</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>9,360</u>
Total	17,440	35.7	31,500	64.3	48,940

<sup>1/</sup> Primary control force equates with officers, secondary with NCO's.

Identified military and MVD units in the republic are as follows:

Vilnyus	Hq, 11th Air Defense Region (PVO) Hq, 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division <sup>1/</sup> Hq, U/I Antiaircraft Regt., 16th Rifle Division Hq, 4th Lithuanian MVD Division Hq, 261st MVD Regt. Hq, 132nd MVD Border Detachment
Kaunas	Hq, 31st Guards Rifle Division <sup>1/</sup> Hq, U/I AA Regt., 31st Guards Rifle Division (Field) <sup>2/</sup> Hq, Lithuanian MVD Border District

<sup>1/</sup> Subordination unknown.

<sup>2/</sup> Subordinate to Hq, 10th Air Defense Region, Riga.

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Klaypeda Hq., 23rd MVD Border Detachment

Kapsukas Hq., 94th MVD Border Detachment

The 11th Air Defense Region, with headquarters at Vilnius, includes in Lithuania only a narrow strip of territory in the south-eastern part of the republic, but extends over most of Belorusskaya SSR. The MVD Border Detachments at Klaypeda and Kapsukas are subordinate to the 4th MVD Border District Headquarters at Kaunas. The 132nd Border Detachment, located at Vilnius, is subordinate to the 4th MVD Division in the capital. Two MVD units in the Latvyskaya SSR, the 241st MVD Convoy Regiment at Riga and the 8th MVD Border Detachment at Ventpils, are respectively subordinate to the 4th MVD Division Headquarters in Vilnius and the MVD Border District Headquarters at Kaunas. The MVD operates its own naval units to patrol the waters adjacent to the republic.

Naval activities along the Baltic littoral of the Litovskaya SSR and all naval units and facilities based in the republic are controlled by Headquarters of the Baltic Fleet at Baltiysk. Klaypeda, Palanga, and virtually the entire Baltic coast of the Litovskaya SSR fall within the Southern Naval Defensive District (analogous to U.S. Naval Sea Frontiers) which is located between latitude 56° and the Soviet-Polish border. North of latitude 56° is Shventoyi, located in the Liyepaya (Liepaja) Naval Defensive District, extending from latitude 57° to latitude 56°. Headquarters of the Defensive Districts are subordinate to Fleet Headquarters at Baltiysk. Klaypeda, the only naval base in the republic, provides limited logistic and operational support to a limited number of light surface forces. In an emergency the naval base could provide logistic and operational support to a limited number of submarines.

Guided missile launching sites are reported to exist in

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Palanga (V-2 launching ramps - 1948), Kretinga (possible rocket storage - 1949), and Jonava (large V-2 installations and experimental works - 1946). Mazheykyay is reported to be an underground base for guided missiles (5 underground buildings) and a storage area for Soviet-made missiles of the German V-2 type.

Early Warning Radar sites are reported to be operative in Palanga, Klaypeda, Nida, and Vilnyus. The republic's Baltic littoral radar installations are presumed to form part of the Soviet peripheral radar network.

Sixteen airfields are located in the Litovskaya SSR (see Table IV). Of these, 12 are operated by the Soviet Air Force, 2 by the Soviet Naval Air Force, and 2 military/civil airfields jointly by SAF and the Directorate of the Civil Air Fleet.

SAF tactical aviation units in the republic are subordinate to Headquarters, Baltic Military District, at Riga. SNAF operations are directed from Baltic Fleet Headquarters at Baltiysk.

Military Commissariats, subordinate to Military District Headquarters, are established at the republic, city, town, and rural rayon levels, which participate in mobilization planning and the stockpiling of military supplies. The Litovskaya SSR Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force, and Navy (DOSAAF) trains pre-inductees in a program of basic and technical military skills and provides refresher courses for veterans. DOSAAF is the chief agency charged with receiving instruction and disseminating information to the public at large concerning various aspects of civil defense.

### 3. Government

Republic civil government control agencies are located in the capital, Vilnyus, and are directly subordinate to the appropriate superior agencies in Moskva. The most significant government control agency is the Litovskaya SSR Council of Ministers which controls and

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TABLE IV

## AIRFIELDS IN LITOVSKAYA SSR: 1957

Airfield	Class	Target Number	User	Type
Siauliai (Shyauliyay)	1	0168-8664	SAF	Primary bomber base
Palanga	2	0168-8644	SNAF	Primary defense base
Kedainiai (Kedaynyay)	2	0168-8625	SAF	Alternate bomber base
Karmelava	2	0168-8686	SAF	Primary defense base
Panevezys (Panevezhis)	3	0168-8646	SAF	Alternate bomber base
Kaunas	4	0168-8623	SAF/CIVIL	Fighter recovery base
Vilnius	4	0168-8676	SAF/CIVIL	Alternate defense base
Vilnius Southwest	4	0168-8679	SAF	Fighter recovery base
Vilnius East	5	0168-8677	SAF	Fighter recovery base
Vilnius/Novaya Vileyka	5	0168-8678	SAF	"Other" (possible alternate defense base)
Klaipeda (Klaypeda)	5	0168-8626	SAF	Fighter reserve base
Sauginiai	5	0168-8665	SAF	Alternate defense base
Kaunas South	5	0168-8624	SAF	"Other"
Prienai (Prenay)	5	0168-8653	SAF	Reserve base
Alytus (Alitus)	5	0168-8601	SAF	Fighter recovery base
Klaipeda (Klaypeda)	7	0168-8687	SNAF	Seaplane base

coordinates the activities of subordinate Executive Committees in each of the 8 cities of republic subordination (Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaypeda, Shyauliyay, Panevezhis, Novo-Vilnya, Palanga, and Druskininkay), 81 towns and 83 rural rayons of the republic.

The government control force of the Litovskaya SSR is estimated to represent approximately 8.5 per cent of the total population.

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TABLE V

## ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT CONTROL FORCE: 1957

<u>Administrative Category</u>	<u>Total Control Force<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>Primary Control Force</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Republic Govt.	140,355	15,875	11.3
Local Govt.	85,115	8,635	10.1
Militia	<u>6,350</u>	<u>6,350</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total	231,820	30,860	13.3

<sup>1/</sup> Does not include professional workers of the Communist Party, officer and NCO components of the armed forces and members of the MVD and KGB troops, and economic supervisory and managerial personnel.

The primary control force, as shown in the above Table, comprises employees of the governmental, administrative and judicial agencies at all levels of control, from the Council of Ministers to the remotest rural Soviet and from the Republic Supreme Court to the Peoples' Court and the militia and fire defense services. This group does not directly supervise the production of goods and services; rather it exercises over-all administrative supervision over almost all aspects of economic, social, and cultural activities affecting the republic population of 2,725,000.

The secondary control force consists of employees staffing government nonadministrative agencies engaged in such activities as health, education, and various public services. This group has no responsibility for policy determination, but carries out the directives of the primary control force within the framework of policies of higher USSR agencies.

Unlike the capitals of Lithuania's sister Baltic republics (Riga, Latvinskaya SSR and Tallin, Estonskaya SSR), where large concentrations of population, industry, and consequently control personnel

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are located, the Lithuanian capital, Vilnyus, has only approximately 4.4 per cent of the republic control force employed in government, health, and education services. The 4 major republic cities (Vilnyus, Kaunas, Klaypeda, and Shyaulyay), constituting approximately 20 per cent of the republic's total population and producing approximately 75 per cent of Lithuania's gross industrial product, have only 10.2 per cent of the republic's total control force. This phenomenon is probably a reflection of the largely rural character of Lithuania, its comparatively less significant industry from the All-Union standpoint, and the necessity of employing large concentrations of control force personnel in the countryside to combat the influence of Catholicism and peasant intransigence and passive resistance. The peasantry's attitude and the inability of the Lithuanian regime to inculcate on this class the ideals of Soviet life were largely instrumental in removing the Lithuanian Premier from his post in early 1956.

USSR central government agencies exercise immediate control over operations bearing specifically on national security. All military and naval operations are directed by USSR commands in Riga, and Baltiysk, RSFSR, respectively. The Litovskaya SSR Ministry of Defense is only a token agency with coordinating functions. All-Union ministries or committees in Moskva control all rail and maritime transport, foreign affairs (also nominally under a union-republic ministry), major aspects of internal security and telecommunications, and probably a few major industrial enterprises engaged in war production.

The main administrative and executive organ in the republic is the Litovskaya SSR Council of Ministers, directly subordinated to the USSR Council of Ministers. Its membership includes the highest government officials, who supervise under Party leadership virtually all aspects of economic, social, and cultural life of the republic.

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The composition of the Republic Council of Ministers is given in Figure I. Union-republic ministries in Moskva, with responsibility for over-all economic planning, supervise the respective subordinate ministries in the republic in respect to the conduct of agriculture, cultural affairs, higher education, public health programs, trade and finance.

FIGURE I

## COMPOSITION OF LITOVSKAYA SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS: 1956, 1957

<u>As of January 1, 1956</u>	<u>Effective July 1, 1957</u>
Chairman	Chairman
First Deputy Chairmen	First Deputy Chairmen
Deputy Chairmen	Deputy Chairmen
<u>Chairmen of the following Committees:</u>	<u>Chairmen of the following Committees and Agencies:</u>
Committee of State Security	Committee of State Security
State Committee for Construction and Architectural Affairs	Scientific-Technical Committee
State Planning Commission	State Planning Commission
	Sovnarkhoz
<u>Union-Republic Ministers of:</u>	<u>Union-Republic Ministries of:</u>
Agriculture	Agriculture
Automotive Transport and Highways	
Building Materials Industry	
Communications	Communications <sup>1/</sup>
Culture	Culture
Defense	Defense <sup>1/</sup>
Finance	Finance
Fishing Industry	
Food Products Industry	
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs <sup>1/</sup>
Internal Affairs	Internal Affairs <sup>1/</sup>
Justice	
Light Industry	
Meat and Dairy Products Industry	
Paper and Wood-Processing Industry	
Public Health	Public Health

<sup>1/</sup> These ministries are only token organizations charged with some administrative and support functions.

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## FIGURE I

COMPOSITION OF LITOVSKAYA SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS: 1956, 1957  
(Continued)

<u>Union-Republic Ministers of:</u>	<u>Union-Republic Ministries of:</u>
State Control	State Control <sup>2/</sup>
State Farms	
Textile Industry	
Timber Industry	
Trade	Trade
Urban and Rural Construction	
<u>* Republic Ministers of:</u>	<u>Republic Ministers of:</u>
Education	Education
Local and Fuel Industry	Forestry and Timber Industry
Municipal Economy	Construction
Social Security	Justice
	Social Security

<sup>2/</sup> In December 1957, this Ministry was abolished and the Commission for State Control attached to the USSR Council of Ministers was formed.

## COMPOSITION OF RAYON AND URBAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES: 1956-1957

## DEPARTMENTS OR DIRECTORATES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

<u>January 1956</u>	<u>July 1957</u>
Agriculture	Agriculture
Automotive Transport and Roads	
Culture	Culture
Education	Education
Finance	Finance
General	General
Public Health	Public Health
Social Security	Social Security
Trade	Trade
Communal	
Local and Fuel Industry	

In the recent national reorganization of the administration of industry and construction, the Litovskaya SSR was designated on 1 July 1957 one of the 105 regional economic councils in the USSR.



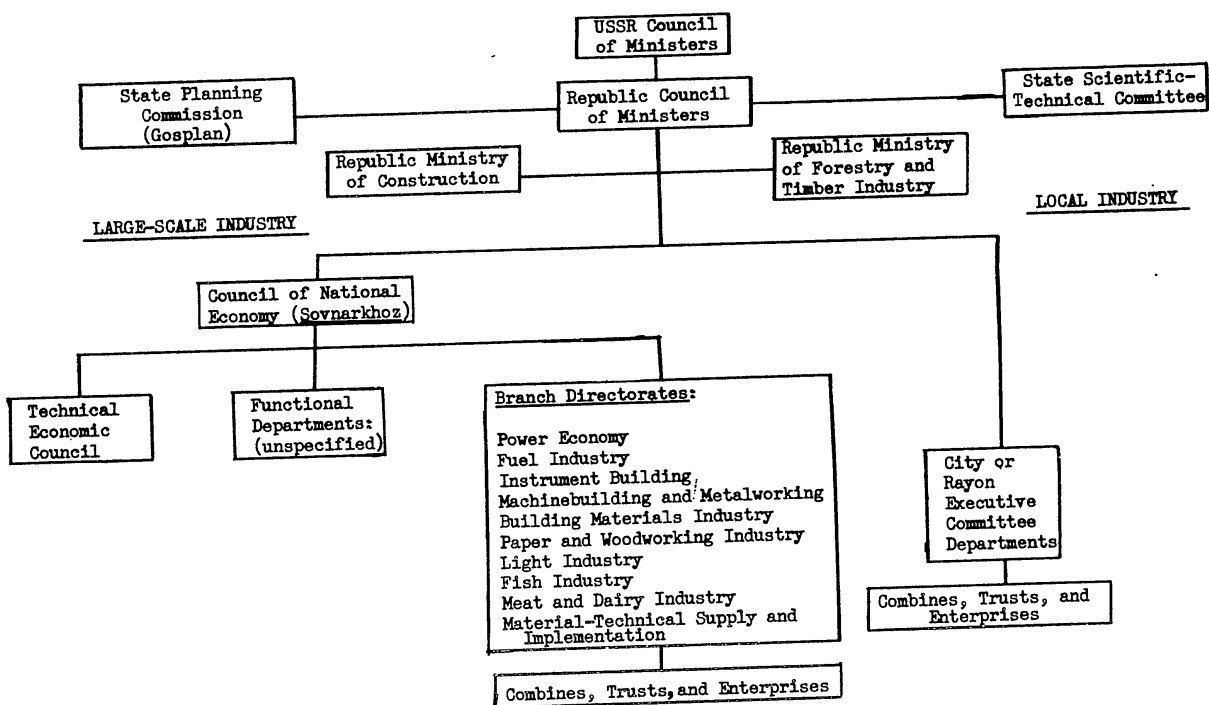
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Subordinate to the Republic Council of Ministers, the Lithuanian National Council of Economy (Sovnarkhoz) was established to assume most of the administrative and planning functions for the republic formerly devolving on the abolished All-Union and union-republic industrial ministries. With the transfer of these functions to the Republic Regional Economic Council, the authority and responsibility of the republic government organs over the economy has vastly increased. (The new organization of industry and construction, as it became effective 1 July 1957, is shown in Figure II.) The Council of Ministers, through the Economic Council and the local Executive Committees, now directly controls the bulk of industrial production and virtually all capital construction (excluding construction of rail and port facilities) in the republic. Republic ministries are also charged with the administration of justice and of social welfare programs. Responsibility for socialist legality is entrusted to the Procurator (attorney general) of the republic, who is appointed by and is responsible to the USSR Procurator General. Primary responsibility for providing the population with food, housing, local transport, general education facilities, and municipal services devolves on the Council of Ministers, working through the local Executive Committees.

The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet, theoretically "the highest organ of state power" in the republic and to which the Council of Ministers is constitutionally subordinate, is the organ which gives legal sanction to the Party-inspired plans and directives, and provides a facade for so-called Soviet democracy. Its functions include mobilizing the population in support of state, military, and industrial projects and disseminating political propaganda. In practice, therefore, the Supreme Soviet is a ratifying and propagating device.

The Council of Ministers and Supreme Soviet work through

FIGURE II  
ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION: 1957



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the subordinate Executive Committees of the rural rayons, the cities of republic subordination, and the towns, which carry out at the local level the decrees, resolutions, ordinances, and legislation of the higher Party and government orders. The Chairmen of the Republic Council of Ministers and of the local Executive Committees are charged with coordinating the activities of lower agencies in respect to civil (passive) defense.

The chairman of the Lithuanian Economic Council and the chairman of the State Scientific Technical Committee are members of the republic Council of Ministers. The Economic Council's chairman enjoys the rights of a former all-union minister, while the vice-chairmen are granted the powers which formerly devolved on the heads of the chief directorates of the all-union ministries. The council can issue orders and resolutions in execution, and in pursuance, of USSR and Lithuanian laws, ordinances and resolutions. Decisions of the Lithuanian Council can be nullified by either the Lithuanian or the USSR Council of Ministers.

The administrative and functional competence of the Lithuanian National Council of Economy includes 1) current and long-term planning of production and construction (compiling plans and realizing measures for fulfilling government plans), 2) the productive-technical guidance of the enterprises, 3) the organization of material-technical supply of enterprises, 4) the distribution of goods, 5) guidance over construction of enterprises, 6) the carrying out of measures for the selection of engineer-technical, scientific and other cadres, 7) the administration of educational institutions and the financing of enterprises and organizations, and 8) the adoption of measures for preserving socialist property at enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

Subordinate to the Lithuanian Regional Economic Council are 440 enterprises (including 23 enterprises formerly subordinate to 12 All-Union ministries and agencies), with an annual volume of production amounting to 7 billion rubles. This volume comprises

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about 80 per cent of the republic's gross industrial output and 0.8 per cent of total USSR production (1957). The remaining enterprises, producing about 20 per cent of the republic's gross industrial output, are under the jurisdiction of republic ministries and the city and rayon Executive Committees. With the transfer of the 23 enterprises to the Economic Council, the all-union ministries which formerly controlled them lose operational control. However, such all-union ministries, charged with planning and coordinating functions, can still bring influence to bear on the enterprises.

Under the reorganization of the administration of industry and construction, the departments of city and rayon Executive Committees have acquired greater authority and responsibility in the direction of local industry. The departments plan and direct operations of supply and distribution for industry within their jurisdiction, with final coordination and supervision by the Lithuanian State Planning Commission.

A Scientific-Technical Committee, subordinate to the Lithuanian Council of Ministers, has been set up. Its functions embody the study and dissemination of information on the achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology with respect to their potential application in the republic economy.

The reorganization of industry and construction, with the consequent accrual of more power and responsibility to the republic government, was preceded and accompanied by additional grants of responsibility in the nonindustrial sphere of administration in Lithuania, as in the other union republics. The appellate function of the USSR Supreme Court was reduced, with consequent devolution of review powers on the Lithuanian Supreme Court. The chairman of the Republic Supreme Court now also becomes a member of the USSR Supreme Court. Moreover, the republic government has been granted more leeway in the allocation of

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budget funds and the right to establish its own territorial-administrative units without obtaining USSR approval. This authority also entails the right to establish its own court system according to the republic territorial units.

The Ministry of Justice at the USSR level, which previously was responsible for training qualified judicial personnel, creating the material conditions for the proper functioning of the judicial organs, and preparing elections for the People's Courts, has been abolished. In Lithuania the Ministry of Justice is now a republic ministry, which probably has assumed the functions in the republic previously devolving on the USSR Ministry of Justice. In February 1957, a USSR enactment granted to the republics the right to formulate their own laws on the judicial system and judicial procedure and also to adopt their own civil and criminal codes. However, the law leaves within the competence of the USSR the establishment of the fundamental principles of legislation on the judicial system and procedure and the fundamental principles of civil and criminal legislation.

The general trend in administration is toward increased responsibility of the republic state apparatus in both economic and non-economic spheres. However, there is little evidence of an authentic federal relationship, for the Party continues to operate on the principle of democratic centralism, with emphasis on centralism, and the USSR Procurator General (Attorney General) continues to appoint the republic Procurator. Moreover, while the Lithuanian Procurator appoints the procurators of the rayons and cities in the republic, the approval of the USSR Procurator General must be obtained. And, as long as the USSR central government retains the power to amend and change the USSR Constitution, it is extremely unlikely that any true federalism will develop. The trends in administration are therefore no concession to federalism; rather, they represent an attempt on the part of the Soviet leaders to

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overcome the heritage of the Stalin era - With its stultifying bureaucratic interference or neglect- and to increase the defensive capabilities of the USSR.

II. Population, Labor Force, and Ethnic Composition

TABLE VI

SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:  
LITOVSKAYA SSR, 1958

Total population . . . . .	2,725,000
Proportion of USSR total population. . . . .	1.3%
Population density (Persons per square mile) . . . . .	109
Urban population . . . . .	935,000
Proportion of USSR total urban population. . . . .	1.0%
Urban proportion of total population . . . . .	34%
Labor force . . . . .	1,582,000
Proportion of population in labor force . . . . .	58%
Population in working ages (16-59 years). . . . .	1,663,000
Females per 100 males in working ages . . . . .	117
Military personnel . . . . .	120,000*
Forced laborers . . . . .	45,000*
Proportion of Lithuanians in total population . . . . .	82%
Proportion of Russians in total population. . . . .	14%

A. General

The origin of the Lithuanians, as of the Latvians, is obscure. They are probably descendants of Slavonic groups who settled the Baltic area before the arrival of the Scandinavians and Russians. Their language belongs to the Indo-European group. At one time a powerful Lithuanian empire stretched from Moskva to the Black Sea but, over the centuries, was pushed back by the advancing civilizations of Russia and Poland. Prior to the 19th century, the predominant cultural influences came from Poland and East Europe, rather than from Scandinavia and Germany as was the case in Latvia and Estonia.

For centuries the Lithuanian people were exploited by the Polish land-owning nobility, who kept them in virtual serfdom. At the turn of the 19th century, Lithuania was annexed to Russia and continued

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under her domination until the post-World War I period. In 1920, through intervention of the Allied Powers, the little country was granted freedom and was established as one of the 3 independent Baltic republics.

During the period of independence (1920-1940), Lithuania was involved in controversy with Germany, on the one hand, over possession of the Klaypeda (Memel) region, administered by Germany until 1919, and with Poland, on the other hand, over the acquisition of the Vilnyus territory. Klaypeda was important to Lithuania as its only significant port along the short coastline between Latvia and East Prussia. Possession of Vilnyus, which had served at various times as the Lithuanian capital, was a matter of nationalist honor. These political tensions between Lithuania and the large powers on her border were the chief stumbling block in the way of achieving a Baltic Federation with Estonia and Latvia, who were desirous of avoiding involvement in the controversies.

A Lithuanian coup in 1923 succeeded in taking over the contested Klaypeda territory from French troops administering it under the League of Nations, and the Allied powers sanctioned its incorporation as a semi-autonomous unit within Lithuania. Using the large German population as justification, Germany forcibly reannexed the territory in 1939, but was forced to relinquish it to Soviet Lithuania in 1945 at the end of the war. By this time, or within a few years, virtually all the German population in this area had been repatriated or had been deported to the USSR proper. The Vilnyus territory, seized by Poland in 1920, was returned to Lithuania in 1939 after its occupation by Soviet troops. In the process of these administrative changes some 2-directional movement of Polish and Lithuanian population segments across the shifting borders occurred. During the first Soviet occupation in 1940 Lithuania annexed from the Belorusskaya SSR a narrow strip of territory with a predominantly Lithuanian population.

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A new population group was added to Lithuania in the postwar period through the in-migration of a large volume of Russians during the Sovietization of the country. These included Russian military and security personnel, administrators, technicians, and, particularly in the Klaypeda region, agricultural workers. Although a few thousand Russianized Lithuanians - earlier migrants to Russia or the Soviet Union who had become assimilated - are said to have returned among these groups, they were certainly in far smaller proportion than the hundred thousands returning to Latvia, and particularly, to Estonia. It has been alleged that some Russians assumed the names of deported Lithuanians.

Because of the chronic boundary confusion, population comparisons between prewar years and the present are difficult to make. However, by adjusting 1939 population figures to include those areas not considered in the original source statistics (those residing in the Klaypeda and Vilnyus regions), certain conclusions can perhaps be attempted. In the following discussion, all comparisons between the 1939 and 1958 population have been based on the adjusted 1939 totals, with the exception of ethnic distribution, for which comparable statistics could not be compiled.

The total population within the area of present-day Lithuania has decreased since 1939 by about 6.8 per cent. By projecting the 1939 Lithuanian rate of natural increase (an excess of births over deaths amounting to 8.8 per thousand) over the 19-year interim period, a 1958 "expected population" is derived. The difference between this figure and the estimated 1958 population indicates net losses of about 700,000 people. Incidentally, this is the figure sometimes cited in Soviet propaganda sources as the losses suffered by Lithuania during the Nazi occupation and the war. The over-all suggested losses derived by the above method by no means reflect the actual losses experienced by the original 1939



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population base, since the present population includes significant numbers of the postwar in-migrant Russians. Also not reflected is the fact that since 1950 the annual rate of natural increase (averaging 11.1 per thousand) has actually been well above the prewar rate used as a basis for projection.

Thus, it is evident that the extensive population losses were sustained chiefly between 1939 and 1950, years of wartime and successive occupations by the Soviet Union (1940-1941), Nazi Germany (1941-1944), and again by the Soviet Union (from 1944 on). International Red Cross statistics place the Lithuanian population losses by deportation, evacuation, or execution under the first Soviet occupation at 65,000. The Germans deported large numbers of the population to work in Germany and are credited with virtual elimination of the Jews, who were deported or exterminated or who fled persecution. During the second Soviet occupation, a series of mass deportations and continuing individual deportations was carried out between 1945 and 1949. This process removed to forced labor camps in distant areas of the USSR large elements of the Lithuanian population considered obstacles to the implementation of Soviet policies. They included political figures, intellectuals, ex-soldiers, and deportees who had been exposed to West European influences, and, in the later deportations, farmers resisting enforced collectivization.

The population of Lithuania ~~is~~ currently increasing at a faster rate than those of Latvia and Estonia, but more slowly than in the USSR as a whole.

<u>Per Thousand</u>	<u>Lithuania</u>		<u>USSR</u>
	<u>1939</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1956</u>
Birth rate	22.4	20.1	25.0
Death rate	13.6	8.2	7.5
Rate of natural increase	8.8	11.9	17.5

The death rate declined steadily between 1950 and 1956,

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while the birth rate showed some fluctuation, even somewhat exceeding in 1950 and 1951 the prewar rate. The average birth rate from 1950 to 1956 was 21.3 per thousand, only slightly below that of 1939. Thus, the higher rate of natural increase per year in this period, averaging 11.1 per thousand, reflects chiefly a lowering of the mortality rate, although the death rate in Lithuania is decreasing much more slowly than that of the USSR. In spite of this fact, it is safe to assume that the population losses of the decade 1940-1950 will shortly be compensated, and, unless the future birth rate registers a more radical decline than heretofore, reasonable increases can be expected within the next few years.

B. Urban-Rural Distribution

TABLE VII

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION:  
1923, 1939, 1958

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
	1923 <sup>1/</sup>	
Urban	343,127	15.8
Rural	1,827,489	84.2
Total	2,170,616	100.0
	1939 <sup>2/</sup>	
Urban	707,860	24.2
Rural	2,215,529	75.8
Total	2,923,389	100.0
	1958 <sup>3/</sup>	
Urban	935,000	34.3
Rural	1,790,000	65.7
Total	2,725,000	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Lithuanian Census of 1 Sept. 1923: adjusted to include Klaypeda (Memel) Territory, incorporated shortly after the census; excludes Vilnyus District, then part of Poland.

<sup>2/</sup> Annual statistical handbook of Lithuania, reporting figures as of 31 December 1938: adjusted to include Vilnyus District, incorporated in 1939.

<sup>3/</sup> Projected from Soviet reported figures for April 1956.

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Litovskaya SSR has always had a more rural character than the other 2 Baltic republics, and changes in its urban-rural distribution between 1939 and 1958 have been comparatively moderate. The increase in the urban population for this period has been 32.1 per cent, with a concurrent decrease in the rural population of 19.2 per cent. While the populations of Estonia and Latvia are now at least 50 per cent urban, only about 34 per cent of the Lithuanian population lives in cities, towns, or urban settlements. Of the total urban population, 60 per cent are concentrated in the 4 cities of over 50,000 inhabitants - Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaypeda, and Shyaulay. Approximately 28 per cent of the population lives in urban areas of less than 10,000, and 12 per cent in urban areas between 10,000 and 20,000.

The contribution of Vilnius to the urban increase between 1939 and 1958 was negligible, with a population increment of only an estimated 2,500 inhabitants. This low figure reflects substantial interim population losses sustained by the city's ethnic groups predominant in 1939 - Poles, who were repatriated in large numbers to Poland when that country was forced under Soviet occupation to give up the Vilnius district to Lithuania, and Jews, who were decimated during the Nazi occupation. The largest urban increases occurred in Kaunas (8.5 per cent of the total increase) and in Klaypeda (7.7 per cent).

TABLE VIII  
URBAN AREA POPULATION RANGES:  
1939, 1958

<u>Cities of</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Per Cent Increase 1939-1958</u>
Over 100,000	363,000	419,000	15.4
50-100,000	-	142,000	--
20-50,000	59,000	38,000	-35.6
10-20,000	38,000	74,000	94.7
Less than 10,000	<u>215,000</u>	<u>262,000</u>	<u>21.9</u>
Total	675,000	935,000	38.5

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TABLE VIII

URBAN AREA POPULATION RANGES:  
1939, 1958  
(Continued)

<u>Cities of</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Per Cent Increase 1939-1958</u>
Vilnyus	209,442	212,000	1.4
Kaunas	154,109	207,000	34.4

TABLE IX

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY  
BY ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS: 1958<sup>1/</sup>

<u>Administrative- Territorial Division</u>	<u>Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Population (in Thousands)</u>			<u>Density (Persons per Sq. Mile)</u>	
		<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Over-all</u>
Litovskaya SSR	25,088	935	1,790	2,725	71	109
<u>Rayons:</u>						
Akmyanskiy	320	2	24	26	75	81
Alitusskiy	224	10	15	25	67	112
Anikshchyayskiy	312	5	28	33	90	106
Aregalskiy	296	1	24	25	81	84
Birzhayskiy	336	11	20	31	60	92
Daugayskiy	240	1	15	16	63	67
Dotnuvskiy	296	1	27	28	91	95
Druskininkskiy <sup>2/</sup>	424	5	14	19	33	45
Dukshtasskiy	288	1	16	17	56	59
Dusetkiy	280	1	22	23	79	82
Eyshishkskiy	296	3	20	23	68	78
Ignalinskiy	272	1	29	30	107	110
Ionavskiy	248	5	18	23	73	93
Ionishkelskiy	248	1	22	23	89	93
Ionishkskiy	264	6	19	25	72	95
Kalvariyskiy	232	6	24	30	103	129
Kapsukskiy						
(Mariyampolskiy)	248	18	28	46	113	185
Kaunasskiy	288	209	21	230	73	799
Kayshyadorskiy	264	2	16	18	61	68
Kazlu-Rudskiy	264	2	22	24	83	91
Kedaynskiy	280	7	25	32	89	114
Kelmeskiy	224	3	14	17	63	76
Kibartskiy	176	12	12	24	68	136
Klaypedskiy	328	93	17	110	52	335
Kovarskiy	288	1	20	21	69	73
Kretingskiy	344	10	20	30	58	87
Kupishkskiy	328	4	21	25	64	76
Kurshenskiy	264	4	17	21	64	80
Lazdiyskiy	224	3	23	26	103	116

<sup>1/</sup> Boundaries as of 1 January 1955.<sup>2/</sup> Abolished 1 July 1955.

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TABLE IX

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY  
BY ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS: 1958<sup>1/</sup>  
(Continued)

Administrative- Territorial Division	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population (in Thousands)			Density (Persons per Sq. Mile)	
		Urban	Rural	Total	Rural	Over-all
<u>Rayons:</u>						
Linkuvskiy	240	2	20	22	83	92
Mazheykskiy	248	7	22	29	89	117
Moletskiy	344	1	21	22	61	64
Naumestskiy	256	4	24	28	94	109
Nemenchinskiy	304	2	24	26	79	86
Novo-Vilnyaskiy <sup>3/</sup>	240	13	21	34	88	142
Obyalskiy	264	1	16	17	61	64
Pabradskiy	304	4	15	19	49	63
Pagėgskiy	360	5	18	23	50	64
Pakruoykskiy	280	1	17	18	61	64
Pandelskiy	272	1	17	18	63	66
Panevezhskiy	368	38	28	66	76	179
Panemunskiy <sup>4/</sup>	320	2	29	31	91	97
Pasvalskiy	256	4	22	26	91	102
Plungeskiy	288	6	20	26	69	90
Prekulskiy	384	3	19	22	49	57
Prenayskiy	248	7	32	39	129	157
Radvilishkskiy	304	7	16	23	53	76
Ramigalskiy	384	1	29	30	76	78
Raseynskiy	328	7	25	32	76	98
Retavskiy	296	2	20	22	68	74
Rokishkskiy	304	7	20	27	66	89
Salantayskiy	240	3	16	19	67	79
Sedaskiy	248	2	21	23	85	93
Shakyayskiy	320	3	31	34	97	106
Shalchininkskiy	368	1	22	23	60	63
Sheduvskiy	360	4	27	31	75	86
Shilalskiy	288	1	20	21	69	73
Shilutskiy	392	3	27	30	69	77
Shirvintskiy	320	3	21	24	66	75
Shvenchenelskiy	328	4	14	18	43	55
Shvenchenskiy	280	3	21	24	75	86
Shyaulyayskiy	408	53	24	77	59	189
Simnasskiy	184	1	19	20	103	109
Skaudvilskiy	272	2	23	25	85	92
Skudasskiy	200	4	16	20	80	100
Smelyayskiy <sup>4/</sup>	272	-	18	66	66	100
Tauragskiy	312	10	19	29	61	93
Telshyayskiy	320	6	22	28	69	88
Tituvenskiy	256	1	18	19	70	74
Trakayskiy	320	7	21	28	66	88
Troshkunskiy	240	1	20	21	83	88
Ukmergskiy	304	13	18	31	59	102

<sup>4/</sup> Abolished 1 July 1955.<sup>3/</sup> Refer to footnote <sup>1/</sup>, p. 1.

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TABLE IX

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY  
BY ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS: 1958<sup>1/</sup>  
(Continued)

Administrative- Territorial Division	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population (in Thousands)			Density (Persons per Sq. Mile)	
		Urban	Rural	Total	Rural	Over-all
<u>Rayons:</u>						
Utenskiy	320	7	26	33	81	103
Uzhventskiy	304	1	16	17	53	56
Vabalninkskiy	224	1	14	15	63	67
Varenskiy	376	3	13	16	35	43
Varnyayskiy	288	2	19	21	66	73
Vevisskiy	248	2	18	20	73	81
Veyseyskiy	360	1	14	15	39	42
Vilkavishkskiy	216	8	22	30	102	139
Vilkiyskiy	232	2	22	24	95	103
Vilnyusskiy	352	212	29	241	82	684
Yeznasskiy	208	1	20	21	96	101
Yurbarkskiy	272	7	20	27	74	99
Zarasayskiy	312	5	16	21	51	67
Zhagarskiy	272	5	19	24	70	88
Zhezhmarskiy <sup>5/</sup>	184	-	16	16	87	87

<sup>5/</sup> Abolished 1 July 1955.

Thirty-six per cent of the numerical increase in urban areas of less than 10,000 is accounted for by the administrative reclassification of 17 rayon centers in 1956 from selsoviets or populated places to towns of rayon subordination.

The average population density of the rural rayons is 71 persons per square mile (see Table IX; refer to Map III). The most densely populated rayons, with a rural density of more than 100 persons per square mile, are Vilkavishkskiy, Kapsukskiy, Prenayskiy, Kalvariyskiy, Simnasskiy, and Lazdiyskiy in the SE and Ignalinskiy in the E. Most sparsely settled rayons are Veyseyskiy, Druskininkskiy, and Varanskiy in the S, Shvenchenelskiy and Pabradskiy in the E, and Prekulskiy in the W, all with a rural density of less than 50 persons per square mile.

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## C. Age-Sex Structure

TABLE X

ESTIMATED AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION: 1958

Age Group	Population (in Thousands)			Per Cent of Total
	Male	Female	Total	
0-15	411	395	806	29.6
16-59	766	897	1,663	61.0
60 plus	106	150	256	9.4
	1,283 <sup>1/</sup>	1,442 <sup>2/</sup>	2,725	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> 47.1 per cent of total.  
<sup>2/</sup> 52.9 per cent of total.

Compared with the prewar year of 1940, little change is revealed in the proportional relationships of the broad age categories given in the table. A very slight percentual increase is registered in the 16-59 and 60 plus age groups at the expense of a slight decrease in the category aged 0-15 years. However, within the larger categories some proportional redistribution has occurred. Owing to the birth deficit of the last war years and immediate postwar years, the present 0-15 age cohort is weighted in favor of those under 10 years of age. In the prime working ages (16-59), military losses incurred between 1941 and 1945 have resulted in a significant underrepresentation of those currently in ages approximately 32 to 40, chiefly males.

In the total population there are 112 females to every 100 males, compared to the USSR ratio of 113:100 (1958). In the prime working ages (16-59) the ratio rises to 117:100, a predominance of females reflecting the losses of war and deportation, which chiefly affected males of this age cohort. If the Russian military, numbering 120,000\*, are excluded from this category, the surplus of females is even more noteworthy, with 139 for every 100 males. Given the fact that civilian males include a proportion of Russians, the shortage of Lithuanian males appears to be considerable.

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D. Labor Force (refer to Addendum, Tables A, B, and C)

About 53.7 per cent of the total republic population is represented in the civilian labor force. The inclusion of the military brings the proportion in the total labor force to 58.1 per cent (see Table XI). The ratio of gainfully employed to total population in Lithuania is high, in part owing to extensive participation of virtually all members - young and old - of farm families in seasonal farm work.

Unlike the other Baltic republics, where the labor force is fairly evenly distributed between urban and rural occupations, the Lithuanian rural labor force comprises over 66 per cent of the total. However, the process of industrialization and urbanization has reduced the proportion of rural workers from their 1937 representation of 84.8 per cent. Numerically, the number of workers in agriculture has decreased 27.2 per cent since 1937. With the increasing Soviet emphasis on the buildup of industry in the republic, the trend toward a more urban economy and population will probably continue. The postwar industrial expansion is reflected in the increase of 117.6 per cent in the number of workers and employees between 1950 and 1958 - the highest rate among all union republics. A reported 136,000 workers and employees in Lithuania, 28.4 per cent of the total non-agricultural workers and employees, are working in enterprises under the Republic Council of National Economy. Manual workers constitute over 80 per cent of the industrial workers and employees in the republic. Of the total urban workers and employees, about 23 per cent (96,100 in 1956) are employed in the city of Vilnyus. Thirty-one per cent of all workers in Vilnyus are engaged in the machine building and metalworking industries and 33 per cent in light industry (1956).



TABLE XI

## ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE: 1958

Category	Total Labor Force		Urban Labor Force		Rural Labor Force	
	Number (in thousands)	Per Cent	Number (in thousands)	Per Cent	Number (in thousands)	Per Cent
Agriculture	924	(58.4)	1	1.2	(917)	90.8
(State Farms)	(41)	(2.6)	-	-	(41)	(4.1)
(MTS)	(39)	(2.5)	-	-	(39)	(3.9)
(Collective Farms)	(837)	(52.9)	-	-	(837)	(82.9)
Workers and Employees	279	30.3	124	74.2	55	5.4
Non-Agricultural (Industry)	(185)	(11.7)	(185)	(32.3)		
Military	120*	7.6	108	18.9	12	1.2
Forced Labor	45*	2.8	23	4.0	22	2.2
Producers' Cooperatives	14	0.9	10	1.7	4	0.4
Total	1,582 <sup>1/</sup>	100.0	572 <sup>2/</sup>	100.0	1,010 <sup>3/</sup>	100.0

- 1/ 58.1 per cent of total population.  
 2/ 36.2 per cent of total labor force.  
 3/ 63.8 per cent of total labor force.

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A critical shortage of labor existed in 1955 in rayons of the North Central Economic Region (refer to Map V). Resettlement of workers from other regions of the republic was being carried out, particularly, to Ionishkelskiy, Shyaulyayskiy, Ionishkiski, and Vabalninkski Rayons.

Women were reported in 1956 to constitute 40 per cent of all workers and employees (refer to Addendum, Table A), and 41 per cent of industrial workers. Since women form by far the major part of the collective farm labor force (not included in the workers and employees category), their proportion in the total Lithuanian civilian labor force is certainly more than half.

#### E. Military and Forced Labor

The bulk of the estimated 120,000\* military personnel in Lithuania, representing 4.4 per cent of the total population, are probably concentrated in Vilnius and Kaunas, where various military and MVD headquarters are located. Most of the naval personnel are stationed at Klaypeda, the republic's only major port and naval base. That portion of the military considered to be non-urban includes air force personnel stationed at airfields outside urban areas and probably MVD border patrol units stationed along Lithuania's common border with Poland and along the coast. The armed forces stationed in Lithuania are presumed to include almost no Lithuanians.

The estimated 45,000\* forced laborers, about equally distributed between the urban and rural labor force, are chiefly engaged in construction (including railroad and road construction), in peat extraction, in lumbering, and probably in seasonal farm labor. The forced labor contingent probably includes few Lithuanian political prisoners, since these have been deported for the most part to distant areas of the USSR; but instead Soviet deportees from other regions of the Soviet Union and Lithuanians convicted of non-political crimes and serving relatively short-term sentences.

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F. Ethnic Composition

Although comparable figures for the ethnic composition of Lithuania in 1939 and 1958 are not available, owing to the exclusion of the Klaypeda and Vilnyus territories from the 1939 reported ethnic statistics, certain conclusions can be drawn concerning some nationality groups.

TABLE XII

## ESTIMATED ETHNIC COMPOSITION: 1958

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Lithuanians	2,240,000	82.2
Russians	381,000	14.0
Other <sup>1/</sup>	103,500	3.8
Total	2,725,000	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Poles, Belorussians, Ukrainians, Jews, Latvians, Estonians, and others.

The proportional representation of Lithuanians (84.9) in 1939 on the smaller territory (excluding Klaypeda and Vilnyus) was only slightly higher than in 1958 on the larger territory. However, if the 1939 rate of natural increase (8.8 per thousand) is applied to derive the number of Lithuanians expected in the population (again only on the smaller territory), we discover a "loss" of approximately 160,000 people. The group of "other" nationalities within the 1939 boundaries was 294,000 (12.1 per cent), compared to only 100,000 in the 1958 larger area. Thus, there was not only no natural increase, but a numerical loss of significant proportions. In 1939 the Jews alone (166,000) numbered more than the total of "others" in the 1958 enlarged territory. Russians in 1939 numbered 72,000, or 3.0 per cent. Their substantial proportion in 1958 expresses the intensity with which the Soviets imported Russian

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administrators, military and security personnel, technicians, and other civilians in the process of Sovietizing Lithuania. Probably also reflected is the usually higher birth rate among Russians.

The minority groups which were most affected by the post-1939 events of wartime and successive occupations were the Germans, Poles, and Jews. Germans constituted a large proportion of the population in the Klaypeda, or Memel, territory, not included in the 1939 statistics since it was forcibly taken by Germany in that year. Virtually all of the Germans in the area either evacuated with the retreating German Army when the Soviets occupied the territory in 1944 or were deported to distant areas of the USSR. Probably the same fate was shared by many of the 34,000 Germans located elsewhere in Lithuania in 1939. The Poles and Jews, who accounted for almost 10 per cent of the population within the 1939 boundaries and who probably predominated in the Vilnyus territory, suffered large losses under German occupation. Many Poles repatriated to Poland during the boundary shifts. The Jews in Lithuania, who particularly had comprised a significant proportion of the populations of Vilnyus and Kaunas, were virtually exterminated or evacuated during the German occupation.

Probably the bulk of the Russians live in the urban areas. Particularly in the cities of Vilnyus and Klaypeda Russians are reported to constitute the majority, while in Kaunas their proportion is said to be about one to 3. In 1919, Jews comprised about a third of the population of Vilnyus. A United States traveler to the city in 1956, who was close to Jewish religious groups there, reported a present Jewish population of about 35,000, which would represent 16.5 per cent of the city's inhabitants. A large proportion allegedly had fled the area to Soviet territory during the Nazi occupation.

A considerable part of the Russian contingent in Klaypeda is certainly military. The Klaypeda territory, following 1945, was virtually

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depopulated of its major ethnic groups - Germans, already mentioned, and the Lithuanians, who were resettled in other parts of the republic during heavy fortification of the area. In 1953 large numbers of Russian and Ukrainian farmers were brought into the Klaypeda region to rebuild the agricultural economy. The Polish and Belorussian minorities are concentrated in the S and SE rayons along the Polish and Belorussian borders and are probably for the most part engaged in agriculture.

### III. Psychological and Sociological Factors

#### A. Political and Social Tensions

Generally more familiar with western concepts of government and law than other Soviet nationalities, the Lithuanians (and the other peoples of the Baltic republics) may very likely be the most dissatisfied with the methods and principles employed by the Soviet regime in maintaining order, administering justice, and preserving its own security. Tensions in the Litovskaya SSR are therefore the direct result of policies stemming from traditional Russian needs and Soviet ideology.

Historically, Lithuanian lands have fallen within the objectives of the Teutonic "drive to the East" and the Russian "drive to the West." Following the 3 partitions of the Polish - Lithuanian state in the 18th century, the Russians have been more successful in controlling the destinies of the Lithuanian peoples. With the exception of the 20 years of independence (1920-1940) and the intermittent German control of the Memel (Klaypeda) Territory, Lithuania has for more than 2 centuries formed part of the Russian Empire or the Soviet state. The importance of Lithuania to the Soviet leaders lies in its geographical location. The strategic position of Lithuania provides the Soviets with an additional base on the Baltic Sea, and access to Kaliningrad which is critical to Soviet control of the E. Baltic control area. Lithuania has served and could serve again as a buffer state to absorb the brunt of attack or invasion.

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Lithuania, with its well-developed railroad system, has upon occasion been a staging area for forays into Poland and the Balkans. During more peaceable periods, the ports of Lithuania, especially Klaypeda, have served as transshipment points for Russian import and export trade.

The importance of Lithuania (and the other Baltic Republics) was made manifest during the flurry of letter writing by the USSR Premier in the winter of 1957 and 1958. In one of these missives to the U.S. President, the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers stated that before any accord between the U.S. and USSR could be achieved, it was necessary that the U.S. recognize the status quo in Eastern Europe. This meant, among other considerations, that the U.S. should officially accept a de facto situation, namely: recognize Lithuania (and the other Baltic Republics) as an integral part of Soviet territory.

The Soviet State, as did the Russian Empire, considers that control over Lithuania is a factor contributing to the safety of the Soviet Eurasian heartland. When this consideration has been applied in practice, the Lithuanians have felt themselves to be the victims of cultural, military, and economic imperialism. Thus, this traditional Russian need, assumed by the Soviet leaders for controlling the destiny of Lithuania has contributed to tensions in the area.

Administrative and economic measures carried out by Russians and Sovietized Lithuanians have forced the pace of industrial expansion. Consequent and subsequent urbanization has tended to accelerate the process of breaking up the extended, patrilineal, and patriarchal Lithuanian family. The collectivization of agriculture in the republic was accompanied by large-scale deportations, especially during 1949 when the pressures for collectivization were at their height. This has engendered tensions, the ramifications of which are difficult to assess. The imposition of Soviet ideology, stressing the primacy of

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heavy industry and the collectivization of agriculture, has caused living standards to fall below the prewar level. Food, and particularly meat, is frequently unavailable at state stores and must be purchased at higher prices in collective farm markets, if available. Shortages in products of light industry and consumers' goods in general exist everywhere. Black market activity is reported to be indulged in by both management and workers. Inequitable income levels--the practical application of the Socialist principle, "to each according to his ability"--between highly paid government, professional, and technical personnel on one hand and the rank-and-file workers and collective farmers on the other are aggravated by the greater accessibility of foods and consumers' goods to those who are better able to pay and for whom specially stocked stores are provided.

The disparity between prewar and postwar living conditions is greatest among rural agricultural workers, who were the most favored under the agrarian economy of the period of independence. While wage levels in general are low in relation to prices, the collective farm workers are especially poorly paid. Because many essentials such as kerosene and matches are unavailable in rural stores, the peasant must frequently go the city to supply his needs. Since part of his already low pay is in produce, he cannot compete monetarily with his urban counterpart. The young men try to avoid farm labor by exercising their privilege of choosing their first jobs upon leaving the armed services. Collective and state farms and MTS are frequently held responsible for the building and maintenance of rural roads, working a further hardship on the rural population.

Housing is a major problem in Lithuania, as elsewhere in the USSR. Urban housing is in very short supply; frequently families of 3 and 4 are crowded into one room. Inadequate maintenance and repair contribute to the poor condition of some existing dwellings. Preferential

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housing is provided to high-ranking officials and professional people, a procedure which probably exacerbates class cleavages.

In the sphere of religion, Soviet ideology clashes with traditional Lithuanian Roman Catholicism. During the period of independence, reportedly 80 per cent of the population adhered to the Roman Catholic faith. The anti-religious campaign of the Soviets has met with only a modicum of success. Criticisms in the Soviet Lithuanian press frequently point out that a large number of marriages are still solemnized by the church. Baptisms and the partaking of other church sacraments are reported to be widely spread. It has further been reported that some deported Lithuanians have held so pertinaciously to their faith that the mass ritual has been conducted in the prison camps and mines of Vorkuta (Komi ASSR). Since the death of Stalin, however, and the issuance of the USSR Party Central Committee decree on religion, anti-religious propaganda has been somewhat attenuated. While religious activity is strongly discouraged, the Church is allowed to function as long as it does not interfere in the domain of Party and government. A 1957 Soviet report even describes the laying of a cornerstone for a new cathedral in the city of Klaypeda.

According to unofficial 1954 reports, one Catholic priest out of every former 5 remains in Lithuania (there were approximately 1,600 Catholic priests in 1939), while only one seminary, at Kaunas, is still open and training priests. The Roman Catholic Church is probably the single non-Soviet institution in Lithuania which still has a great deal of influence on the population. Komsomolskaya Pravda was impelled to state in July, 1956 that "...there is not a single district Komsomol committee in the republic Lithuania that has not investigated the personal affairs of Komsomol members who attend church. But except on rare occasions the Komsomol officials fail to see the forest for the trees-- they do not detect, behind the personal affairs of

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Komsomol members, the weakness of their own atheistic propaganda among young people." It is further reported that members of collective farms take time to participate in religious pilgrimages and celebrations, often with the concurrence of the farm chairman.

A well-authenticated source indicates the existence of some anti-Semitic feeling in Lithuania, particularly in Vilnyus with a fairly sizeable Jewish population. In 1956, many Lithuanian Jews were reportedly seeking to enter Poland under a current Polish-Soviet agreement.

Antipathy toward the regime has been incurred by 3 mass deportations which occurred in 1941, 1945/46, 1948, and during 1949. Since Stalin's death a number of deportees have been returned to the republic. The subsequent amnesties released more Lithuanians and reduced the sentences of others. At present, the Soviet leaders prefer to treat Lithuanian dissidents by attempting through education to convince them of their errors. However, the weapon of mass repression and deportation is always in reserve.

Periodically, the intellectuals have manifested their disaffection with the regime. Following the Poznan riots in Poland in 1955 and the Hungarian Revolution in 1956, students and intellectuals demonstrated in Vilnyus and Kaunas. The demonstration is reported to have involved "Russians - Go Home" signs and participation of up to 30,000 individuals. The incident was reportedly quelled without violence. Following the disturbances, it was reported that the token Lithuanian regiment in the republic was dissolved and its members dispersed among Soviet Army forces stationed elsewhere. In 1955, students at Vilnyus University were strongly condemned for their illegal publication, "The Fig Leaf," which was strongly nationalist in content and which was suppressed. There are some indications that Lithuanian school

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children have supported a movement to revive the traditions and even the formal attributes of the Scout organization. The Soviet Lithuanian press frequently carries criticisms of literary works, which contain "reactionary ideology and remnants of bourgeois nationalism" and present life negatively, with emphasis on the shortcomings rather than the achievements of Soviet Lithuania.

Active resistance on the part of the population currently appears to be at a minimum. Passive resistance on the part of the peasants may be manifest in the low productivity on some Lithuanian collective farms and in the Party's present attempts to staff the leading posts in rural areas with Communists. Antagonism between Lithuanians and Russians certainly exist, but the magnitude or degree is difficult to assess. The Soviet system has the ability to control or annihilate virtually all resistance efforts, and, in an exigency, to manipulate social groups and classes to reduce tensions. The latter feature has been evidenced by recent concessions to rank-and-file workers and the peasantry by the granting of pensions and halting of obligatory deliveries of produce to the state. Inter-ethnic tensions have been reduced by placing Lithuanians in posts with greater responsibility and higher status. However, it is virtually certain that if the Lithuanians were given freedom of choice or action, secession from the Soviet Union would be their preference.

B. Civil Defense

While no information is available concerning specific civil defense activity in the republic, Lithuania, owing to its strategic location and because it is an administrative link of a highly centralized-unitary-state, is part of what appears to be an elaborate Soviet civil defense system, providing both specialized training for civil defense personnel and general training for the population.

The organizational structure of Soviet civil defense, presumed to

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follow the pattern extant during World War II, is hierarchical in nature: the central body of the system comprising a staff corps of specialized personnel, is called Local Anti-Air Defense (MPVO). This body functions in the Lithuanian Republic as in other administrative-territorial subdivisions of the Soviet Union. It is administered from Moskva by the MVD Chief Directorate of Local Anti-Air Defense (GUMPVO), under the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD).

° At the USSR level, GUMPVO supervises civil defense plans and assists the USSR Council of Ministers in developing civil defense policy. It cooperates closely with the office of the Anti-Air Defense of the Country (PVO Strany), which coordinates and monitors civil defense policy and is subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Defense.

Subordinate to GUMPVO is the Lithuanian Directorate of Local Anti-Air Defense (UMPVO). Below the Lithuanian UMPVO are its equivalent departments (MPVO) in the Lithuanian rayons and cities. The chairman of a city or rayon Executive Committee is also the chief of the city or rayon MPVO unit. In addition to the national and local offices of the MPVO, there are MPVO inspectors assigned to important industrial plants and transportation installations, presumably including the more important industrial enterprises of Lithuania. These inspectors also play a role in the approval of new construction and in town planning.

The civil defense responsibilities of a chief of MPVO and his staff at the city and rayon levels of the republic are as follows:

- 1) formulating plans, 2) training staffs and units, 3) organizing and mobilizing crews and detachments for local air defense, 4) organizing training programs for specialized personnel and the general population, 5) preparing and coordinating a financial and materials procurement plan, and 6) supervising all these activities through timely controls. In the event of an air raid, the chief of MPVO and his staff

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direct the forces and facilities of the city and rayon in eliminating the effects of the attack.

In exercising these responsibilities, the city and rayon MPVO organizes and controls the following services: 1) Fire Defense, 2) Emergency Engineering, 3) Medical, 4) Sanitary Processing of Personnel and Decontamination of Clothing, 5) Decontamination of Areas and Structures, 6) Maintenance of Order and Security, 7) Warning and Communications, 8) Shelter and Cover, 9) Blackout, 10) Veterinary, 11) Evacuation, 12) Transport and others.

The most widespread formations of civil defense are the so-called groups of self-defense, which are composed of men aged 16 to 60 and women 18 to 50. According to current plans, at least one of these groups is being set up in every state farm, collective farm, MTS, machine-tractor shop, dwelling (apartment), and industrial enterprise, in the republic.

The organizational structure of a self-defense group is as follows: each group is headed by an MPVO chief, who is usually a leading figure of the enterprise (collective farm chairman, superintendent of an apartment building, director of a plant). The group is divided into 7 teams<sup>1/</sup>, each headed by a commander. The teams are respectively responsible for 1) preservation of order and supervision, 2) antifire defense, 3) antichemical defense, 4) emergency aid, 5) and 6) medical aid and 7) shelter facilities. Each team has 2 individuals in reserve, and on collective and state farms emphasizing livestock raising, an additional unit called a veterinary team is formed. Each self-defense group, in addition, has a deputy chief in charge of political work, and several individuals in charge of property and communications.

These groups are charged with obligatory participation in drills, rendering of aid to MPVO chiefs, preservation and maintenance of all

<sup>1/</sup> Rural areas do not have a shelter team.

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property considered to be vulnerable to damage by air attack, and aiding fire-prevention groups by carrying out antifire measures in dwellings, industrial enterprises, and public places, as well as in sown areas and other farming land.

The commanders of teams are trained by workers of PVO schools, DOSAAF committees, medical personnel, fire defense personnel (MVD), the militia (MVD), and specialists. Drills are reported to be carried out, but the extent of these has not been disclosed. A system of signals alerting the populace of impending air attack, attack, and all-clear has been reported as established, and behavioral instructions during, before, and after an air attack have been released in DOSAAF publications.

While civil defense plans are extensive and elaborate in the Litovskaya SSR (as well as the USSR as a whole), the degree of the implementation of such plans is unknown. The fact that plans and organization are extant, however, is illustrative of the thinking of Soviet leaders.

Administrative coordination of civil defense activity in the republic is the responsibility of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers, operating through the Supreme Soviet and the local executive committees. The MVD MPVO is responsible for the operational aspects of civil defense, taking over in times of crisis such functions ordinarily within the jurisdiction of the MVD Ministry as fire control and the maintenance of public order and safety.

The Litovskaya SSR Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force, and Navy (DOSAAF)—subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Defense—is probably the chief agency charged with the dissemination of civil defense information and with civil defense training for the population at large. DOSAAF's varied functions in support of the armed forces include special

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training of Lithuanian youth (eligible at age 14) in military skills, such as small-arms marksmanship, flying, and radio communications, refresher training for ex-service personnel, military instruction to Soviet women, and promotion of body-building sports activities. The Republic Red Cross Society offers training courses for the general population in first aid and also trains emergency medical personnel.

Mass evacuation of the entire population from Lithuania would probably not be feasible. Civilian movement would have to be chiefly on foot, owing to the scarcity of passenger vehicles and the probable commandeering of railroads and main roads for military traffic. Escape in small boats by the Baltic Sea to the N or W (Sweden, Poland, Germany) would be made difficult, if not impossible, by the likelihood of naval and air engagements in this direction and by the close patrols of the fortified coastal areas and sea lanes. Those with pro-Western sympathies attempting to escape on foot to the SE into Poland might encounter invading land forces. The whole Western approaches would be extremely vulnerable to air attack. The population along the coast would undoubtedly flee inland. The chief industrial cities, particularly to the S and E, and the major railroad and road alignments would probable be under attack and should be avoided. Any group or individual evacuation across republic borders would be most feasible toward the NE into the rural areas of Belorussia. However, large population groups moving in this direction might collide with a similar exodus of Latvians and possibly Estonians, thus taxing the support capability of N Belorussian non-industrial areas. The most obvious pattern of evacuation would be the removal of the coastal population and of the urban population from the vulnerable industrial centers to the inland villages and rural sections. The South Central Region, with the greatest agricultural

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production, is also the most industrialized and most densely populated. Since agricultural activity is carried on everywhere, the most feasible areas of evacuation would be the less densely populated rural sections of the North-Central and Eastern Regions. Forested areas, particularly in the E, harbor wild game, as well as affording some natural cover. The abundant fish of lakes and streams could contribute to the food supplies for evacuees.

Utilization of air facilities for evacuation to the interior of the Soviet Union would undoubtedly be restricted to key officials and military personnel.

Most of the republic lies in the nearly level Baltic Plain, with elevations of less than 300 feet. However, cross-country movement is hindered by the numerous marshy valleys and steep river banks along the small streams and by the presence of many swamps and bogs which can be crossed only during frozen periods. Vehicular passage across swamp areas is difficult in mild winters. Rainfall and thaws in spring and heavy rainfall in early fall render most roads impassable and rivers unfordable. The Neman River is generally too wide and deep for fording. First class roads and some improved roads are generally passable throughout the year. The rural road network is sparse, particularly in the Western Region, and is in good condition only in summer between the spring thaws and fall rains. Snowfall does not constitute much of an obstacle, except where drifted. First snow falls between November 10 and 20 and reaches a depth of from 4-12 in. during the 10-day period of deepest snow. The most favorable periods for cross-country movement, both vehicular and on foot, are in late summer (August) when the ground is driest and between early December and late March when the major portion of the rivers is frozen.

The terrain is generally unsuited to the construction of underground installations, owing to the low relief, the prevalence of deep

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clay or sandy soils, and the poorly consolidated or unconsolidated rock types. Flooding and a shallow water table present further hazards. Some shallow excavation with hand tools is possible, but considerable shoring is necessary and shaft or long-drift entries are required.

C. Medical Facilities

Soviet data indicate that medical facilities in the Litovskaya SSR have increased substantially since the Baltic state was incorporated into the Soviet Union (1940). During the years 1940-1956 when the population declined by approximately 200,000, the number of hospital beds almost doubled (from 8,900 to 17,300), while the number of doctors almost trebled (1,385 to 3,950). However, distribution of doctors, secondary medical personnel, hospital beds, number of X-ray departments and clinics, diagnostic laboratories, and tuberculosis establishments was unevenly divided between the urban and rural population: the urban areas, with about 33 per cent of the republic's population, had access to an average of 83.1 per cent of the above-mentioned medical facilities and personnel in 1955.

Available information also shows that the death rate of infants up to one year of age has been reduced considerably, while deaths resulting from tuberculosis have also decreased, a phenomenon due in part, according to Soviet claims, to an extensive program of immunization. Under a USSR law promulgated in 1939, parents are responsible for having their children vaccinated during their first year and revaccinated between the ages of 4 and 5 and of 10 and 11. Still another vaccination is required between the ages of 10 and 20. BCG vaccination against tuberculosis is said to be universally administered; it is compulsory for newborn infants in maternity homes and revaccination following testing is carried out at intervals until the child is 13.

On 1 January 1957 there were 3,950 physicians, or approximately 1.4 doctors per 1,000 total population. This incidence is somewhat

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lower than the USSR average (1.6 per 1,000 total population), but surpasses the ratio in such countries as France and Holland (one doctor per 1,000 and one doctor per 1,160 total population, respectively). Ambulance planes are reported stationed at Vilnius in order to transport doctors to rayon centers, such as Anikschyay, Moletay, Dusetos, Utena, and Zarasay. At least 8,735 (1955) secondary medical personnel, 6,904 of whom were in urban areas, and 1,115 pharmacists, of whom 447 had a higher education, worked in the republic. The 15,900 available hospital beds provided 5.8 beds per 1,000 total population, an incidence lower than that of the USSR and Latvinskaya and Estonskaya SSR's (6.5, 10 and 9 hospital beds per 1,000 population, respectively). Approximately 13,120 bed accommodations, or about 86 per cent of the total, were located in urban areas.

Dental care is one of the most inadequate of services in Lithuania. The shortage of dentists permits adequate care neither for adults nor children. On 1 January 1957, the number of dentists in the republic was 75. Thus, the ratio of dentists to total population was approximately 1:36,000; as compared with the USSR and Latvinskaya SSR ratio of about 1:8,280 and 1:8,870, respectively.

In 1956, Lithuania had the following medical facilities: at least 166 hospitals (the Vilnius Clinic hospital with 1,000 beds under construction), 152 X-ray departments, 191 clinico-diagnostic departments, 18 first aid medical stations, 6 dermatovenereal establishments, 3,100 beds in permanent nurseries (2,700 of them in urban areas), 2,129 beds for maternity and postnatal patients (1,399 of which were in urban areas), 104 consultation centers for women (84 in urban areas), 220 medical assistant midwife points, 29 doctors' health posts, and 141 medical assistants' health posts. The establishment of the last 2 types of facilities is a requirement contingent upon the following conditions.

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All factories employing 400 to 1,000 workers, and some with only 200 to 400, are required to furnish a health room manned by a medical assistant. In plants which employ more than 400 workers, the health rooms must have physicians in attendance. If the plant has more than 5,000 (or 1,000 in special industries), a medical department is maintained.

The Kaunas Medical Institute (with medical, stomatological and pharmaceutical faculties) and the medical faculty of the Vilnius State University train higher medical cadres, while 8 institutes (sanitation-hygienic, microbiology, epidemiology and hygienics, anti-brucellosis, skin-venereal and experimental medicine) in the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences conduct medical research.

Despite the advances in the safeguarding of health in the republic, repeated Soviet assertions indicate a number of shortcomings. Funds allocated to construction of new hospitals are said to be dispersed on too many projects, eventuating in postponements of hospital completion dates. Some rayons lack adequate medical facilities and, as a consequence, invalids, as well as others, do not receive the requisite attention. Bureaucratic methods are reported to have impeded rapid treatment on occasion, while physicians in Vilnius and Kaunas are reported as rarely available for home visits. The training of physicians at the University of Vilnius and the Kaunas Medical Institute has been criticized, and other republic institutions and establishments have been condemned for improper observance of preventive measures and sanitary requirements.

In general, however, the availability, both quantitatively and qualitatively, of medical facilities and personnel is better than in pre-Soviet times. Some groups in the republic, specifically the higher income groups, receive superior medical service. Present data also indicate that the urban inhabitant is more favored in respect to medical

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personnel and facilities than his rural counterpart, while over-all medical services and facilities in the republic are slightly lower than for the USSR as a whole.

D. Educational and Cultural Facilities (refer to Addendum, Table F)

While the Soviets steadfastly maintain that education in the USSR is decentralized, it is in fact highly centralized. The basic premise for centralization is the planned or directed economy. State needs are paramount, and formulation of educational policy is in conformity with the goals of the state.

Control over the Lithuanian educational system is maintained in Moskva. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union itself, or jointly with the USSR Council of Ministers, issues policy directives bearing on education. These directives are then enacted into legislation or are issued in the form of regulations which are binding on all. The RSFSR Ministry of Education, largely through its Section on Instruction and Methodology, is the first union-republic Ministry of Education to work out a set of ordinances in meticulous detail. The Lithuanian education ministry, as well as those of the other 14 union republics, follow the pattern established by the RSFSR agency, with minor modifications to suit local needs.

The administration of the various segments of the Litovskaya SSR's educational network is carried out by a number of all-union and union-republic agencies. USSR control over Lithuanian higher education is realized by the all-union Ministry of Higher Education. Although this agency was transformed into a union-republic body in the spring of 1955, no agency, as of 1 July 1957, had been established in the Lithuanian government to administer Lithuanian higher educational institutions. Present available evidence adumbrates the continuing control of Lithuania's colleges and universities by the central ministry, with

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several exceptions: the training of medical doctors is the responsibility of the Lithuanian Ministry of Public Health, while the preparation of elementary and secondary school teachers in pedagogical and teachers' institutes, as well as advanced degree training in education, is administered by the republic's Ministry of Education.

Preschool (most nursery schools and all creches), regular elementary schools, schools for rural youth and schools for working youth are under the supervision of the rayon and municipal executive committees' education departments. The executive committee education departments are subordinate to the Lithuanian Ministry of Education which in turn is responsible to the republic Council of Ministers. This last body is subordinate to the USSR Council of Ministers, which finally receives guidance in the matter of formulating educational policy from the USSR Party's Central Committee Section on School Affairs. Most preschool institutions in the republic are operated by local economic enterprises, producers' cooperative enterprises, trade unions, and collective farms. In addition, the Litovskaya SSR Ministry of Public Health supervises all activities in creches, as well as physical education and medical care in nursery schools.

The Chief Directorate of the State Labor Reserves, under the USSR Council of Ministers, administers training facilities for the Lithuanian labor reserves. This body finances the training program, determines the program and length of training, and supervises the draft of students in the republic, as throughout the union as a whole.

Prior to the reorganization of the administration of industry and construction, the republic's secondary semi-professional schools were financed and operated by various ministries. Following the reorganization (effective 1 July 1957), these semi-professional schools were transferred to the newly established Lithuanian Regional Economic Council.

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It is presumed, however, that as previously the Chief Directorate of Secondary Semi-Professional Education, a division of the USSR Ministry of Higher Education, supervises their curricula and training programs and determines the use of textbooks and the methods of instruction. This agency also establishes enrollment quotas, determines new facilities to be acquired, and coordinates the placement of graduates.

Since the plan to establish schools to educate the "Soviet elite" (schools-internat)<sup>1/</sup>, an unspecified number, accommodating over 840 students, were opened in Kaunas, Klaypeda, and Kapsukas in 1956. Two additional schools of this type were opened in 1957 in Trakay and Shvenchenelyay. It is not known what agency administers them.

The primary, incomplete secondary (7 years), and secondary educational institutions in Lithuania, as in Latvia, Estonia and Georgia, embrace an 11-year period of instruction. In November 1957, a Soviet source asserted that this (11-year) pattern would be established for the entire union.

In the 1957/58 school year, there were approximately 3,845 general education schools (primary, 7-year, and secondary) under various ministries in Lithuania. The distribution of the various components of the above-mentioned network was 2,480 primary, 935 seven-year and 430 secondary schools. The enrollment numbered over 420,000, or about 64 students per 10,000 population. This ratio, while lower than the proportion in the Latvian republic (75 per 10,000 population), surpassed by a considerable margin that of France and Switzerland (36 and 12 students per 10,000 population, respectively). The total of about 420,000 students represents the highest number (see Table XIII),

<sup>1/</sup> These schools internat are not to be confused with those boarding schools generally in isolated areas (also named schools-internat) which were extant prior to Khrushchev's call at the XX Party Congress for special institution to train future Soviet leaders. The old boarding schools are part of the general education system of the republic.

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TABLE XIII

## EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Number of Primary, 7-Year and Secondary Schools of the  
Ministries of Education, Communication and other Ministries  
(Selected Years)

School Year	Schools					Teachers (Including Part-Time)	Students				
	Total	Primary	7-Year	Secondary	Others		Total	Primary	7-Year	Secondary	Others
1940/41	2,829	2,723	39	67	—	8,958	375,887	335,342	5,588	34,957	—
1945/46	3,243	2,966	185	92	—	8,742	305,464	235,708	25,956	43,800	—
1950/51	3,577	2,673	705	194	5	16,250	415,355	168,123	126,452	120,125	655
1951/52	3,615	2,640	754	216	5	18,250	415,213	147,661	139,058	127,838	656
1952/53	3,613	2,513	834	261	5	19,556	411,344	128,856	141,290	143,497	701
1953/54	3,621	2,366	949	300	6	20,901	417,022	106,057	147,924	162,220	821
1954/55	3,719	2,401	965	347	6	22,346	417,998	93,902	137,930	185,285	881
1955/56	3,784	2,415	974	386	9	23,174	408,914	87,415	127,058	193,236	1,205
1956/57	3,841	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1957/58	3,845	2,480	935	430	na	Over 23,000	Over 420,000	na	na	na	na

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of general education enrollees since the 1940/41 school year. This high figure, despite losses of population due to war operations and deportations, is probably attributable to the maintenance of a relatively high birth rate even during the early postwar period. In the 1957/58 school year, for instance, approximately 50,000 boys and girls, or about 12 per cent of the total number of general education enrollees, entered the first grade.

Since the Litovskaya SSR has formed part of the Soviet Union (1940) the number of general education schools has annually increased, despite the destruction of physical plants by war. The quantitative growth of schools has frequently been accomplished by utilizing buildings little adapted to instructional purposes. In some instances, classes are distributed among several homes, and a combined number of classes is designated a school. Schools also frequently operate in 2 shifts.

The numerical increase in schools and students has been accompanied by an increment in the number of school teachers. Between the school years 1940/41 and 1957/58, the number of general education enrollees increased by approximately 12 per cent (by 44,113), while the number of teachers almost trebled. Thus, the ratio of teacher to students is approximately 1:18. This proportion is about average for the USSR (1:17) and considerably lower than the U.S. ratio (1:27). However, about 1,400 of the total number of teachers were part-time teachers, and only about 32.9 per cent of the instructors in the school network had a higher education or its equivalent. This percentage was considerably lower than the average for the USSR as a whole (50.9 per cent). This situation evoked a statement by the Lithuanian Minister of Education: "The time has come to establish legally that a teacher must be an individual.... who has a higher or secondary pedagogical education, or a corresponding education, and the title of teacher."

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Of the 3,765 general education schools reporting data in the 1955/56 school year on the language used in instruction in the republic, 131 were conducted in the Russian language, while 11 per cent of the students studying languages in all the schools were learning Russian. Of the union republics reporting data on the number of students studying Russian, only the Armenian Republic ranked lower (9 per cent) than the Litovskaya SSR. Both figures are considerably lower than the USSR average (65 per cent). One of the contributing factors for the low percentage of those studying Russian in the Lithuanian schools is the high rural distribution of the population (about 60 per cent). Increased industrialization will bring further urbanization and greater contact with the Russians, who for the most part are found in major urban areas. Also, the language of the military is Russian, and the Lithuanian draftee will have to assimilate at least the basic elements of the Russian language. Moreover, a knowledge of Russian is a prerequisite for social advancement in Soviet society. It is expected that the number of Lithuanian school children studying Russian will increase in the future.

In addition to the general education schools mentioned above, the Ministries of Education and Communications had (1955/56) subordinate to them 118 adult and urban-and-rural-working-youth schools, with an enrollment of 18,600.

The Lithuanian school network also embraced 12 higher educational institutions (22,736 students), 66 tekhnikums (22,321 enrollees) and 245 kindergartens (9,261 participants). Thus, at least 481,832 of the approximately 2.7 million inhabitants of the republic were engaged in various phases of educational training during the 1955/56 school year.

Lithuanian higher education has shown marked advances in the postwar period, when over 21,000 individuals have graduated. At the end



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of the 1955/56 school year, Lithuania with a population of about 2.7 million had about 27,000 higher educational students, while Finland, with a population of about 4 million, had about 15,000 college and university students. Lithuania's colleges and universities annually graduate approximately 265 specialists..

While Soviet education in the Litovskaya SSR demonstrates some imposing strengths, a certain basic weakness is manifest. The fact remains that the Lithuanian, as well as the entire Soviet, primary and secondary school network has failed to achieve the desideratum of the Soviet leaders--the creation of the new Soviet man. Numerous Soviet press reports explicitly assert that "the existing system of school and family education does not completely satisfy the new needs and requirements of society in connection with the...future advancement toward Communism. It has shortcomings which restrict the solving of the tasks of Communist education."

The "shortcomings" in Lithuanian (and Soviet) education to which Soviet sources allude were strikingly manifested following the Hungarian revolution. Reports emanating from refugee sources state that some of the students in Lithuania's higher educational institutions (and other Soviet universities and colleges) verbally evidenced their displeasure with the Soviet system. These claims appear to be confirmed by Khrushchev's subsequent speech to the effect that he completely agreed with the Rumanian educational policy whereby dissident and dissatisfied higher educational students would be removed and sent into production.

Soviet sources illustrate their dissatisfaction with Lithuanian education by pointing out that some Lithuanian college and university students "waver" in carrying out Party-directed measures, that instructors of dialectical and historical materialism inadequately struggle

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against bourgeois philosophy and the ideology of bourgeois nationalists, and that religious "prejudices" and "sectarian practices" continue to be widespread. Culpability for these defects is apportioned between the influence of family life and the defective educational practices in primary and secondary schools.

To overcome these shortcomings, a new type of school has been set up. Khrushchev, the first Soviet citizen of note to broach the problem of adding a new type institution to the existing educational system, stated at the XX Party Congress that bourgeois societies had trained an elite in special schools. He then proposed establishing schools - internat (boarding schools) to train a Soviet elite. Subsequent expatiations on the subject of boarding schools foresee their establishment as an integral part of the system of primary, middle, and secondary education.

According to the Soviets, several advantages will accrue from the addition to the school network: 1) more mothers will be able to participate in productive, political, and social life, since children between the ages 3 to 17 will remain in the boarding schools the day and year around; 2) the influence of some parents who still harbor remnants of "bourgeois ideas" will be reduced. The precise effect of the establishment of boarding schools in Lithuania (and the USSR) is difficult to assess. That the new schools will change the existing family relations to some extent seems probable.

From the foregoing material on educational facilities and practices the following conclusions seem warranted: 1) while a number of quantitative and qualitative successes in the field of education are cogently manifest, the Lithuanian school system has failed to mold the student with complete success into the new Soviet man, imbued with patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and a socialist regard for labor and discipline. 2) In some cases the Lithuanian family circle still wields

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adequate influence to counter Communist instruction to youth. 3) The lack of physical plant and the shortage of qualified teachers probably affect adversely the inculcation of Communist ideals.

In 1955, the Litovskaya SSR published 121 newspapers (129 million copies annually) and 41 magazines (3.033 million copies annually). Of the 121 newspapers published, at least 95 were in the Lithuanian language, 13 in the Polish language, and most of the remainder in the Russian language. Of the total number of magazines published, 34 were in the Lithuanian language. In addition, "wall" newspapers were periodically issued in various plants and institutions. The total number of public libraries and books was reported to be in January 1956, 4,525 and 10,756,000, respectively. The holdings of libraries in rural areas (4,038) totaled 8,227,000 volumes. Of the libraries in the urban areas, 67 were in the city of Vilnius.

As of 1 January 1956, there were 3,394 club-type institutions. Of these, 3,316 were operated by the USSR Ministry of Culture, one was under the auspices of a collective farm, 57 were subordinate to trade unions, and the remaining 20 were operated by various agencies and organizations. Over 90 per cent of the total club-type institutions were located in rural areas.

The 36 museums in the republic were visited by 316,000 individuals through 1955, or an annual average of about 10,100 people per museum. This incidence was considerably lower than the annual average of those visiting museums in the RSFSR, Latvia, and Estonia (52,100, 35,700, and 14,600, respectively).

Eight theatres, 7 of which gave performances in the Lithuanian language, were operating in 1955. Five hundred and ninety motion-picture installations, of which 390 were mobile, also provided entertainment and culture. The urban and rural distribution of motion-picture

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installations was 138 and 452, respectively, while the mobile units in rural areas comprised 362. Only 7 of the 138 motion-picture installations in urban areas was mobile.

IV. Socio-Economic FactorsA. Housing

The housing situation in the Litovskaya SSR, as in the other Baltic republics, is probably among the most favorable in the USSR. Contributing to this phenomenon has been the decrease in total population (from approximately 2.9 to 2.7 million), and the comparatively smaller increment in urban population (an estimated 227,000) between the years 1940-58. The percentual growth (32.1 per cent) in the Lithuanian urban population was somewhat lower than the average USSR increase (49 per cent) and considerably below those of the Estonskaya and Latviyskaya SSR's (65.3 and 48.3 per cent, respectively).

Despite the comparatively more plentiful housing in the republic, a shortage still remains, particularly in the urban areas. The lack of housing is attributable to the relatively small allocations of funds, agencies' failures to utilize the funds appropriated for housing construction, the inability of the building-materials industry to meet planned targets, the too extensive dispersal of human and material resources, poor maintenance of existing structures, and a shortage of equipment. The last factor is readily evidenced by the Soviet statement that the organizations of the chief building agency in the republic, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction (now defunct), possessed 48 excavators, 35 bulldozers, and 77 tower cranes in June 1956.

Housing deficiencies are particularly notable in the areas of greatest relative population increment, that is, in the urban areas. As of 8 February 1957, it was reported that approximately 2.15 million square feet of living space destroyed during the war in Vilnyus, Klaypeda, Shyulyay, and workers' settlements had not been restored, and not a

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single new dwelling had been erected in a number of rayon centers since the war's end. Many houses were also in need of capital repair; yet, the funds allocated for this purpose were inadequate to meet annual restoration needs. In Vilnyus and Kaunas, for instance, of the 275 houses and dwellings officially needing capital repair on 1 January 1957, work was completed on only 78, and the repair was deemed unsatisfactory.

Vilnyus' per capita living space in 1956 was reported to be 102.3 square feet. This incidence is among the highest (after Riga 129.1 square feet, and Tallin 104.4 square feet) in 32 large cities of the USSR. The per capita living space of the Lithuanian capital compares most favorably with the Soviet goal of 96.8 square feet per person. However, available data strongly suggest that "living space" in Soviet terminology includes such items as hallways, closets, and other non-living areas.

Housing in rural areas of the republic is presumed to be at least quantitatively better than in the urban areas. Contributing to this situation has been the phenomenon of a decrease of 19.2 per cent in the rural population between the years 1939 and 1958. On the other hand, there has been little progress toward construction of the planned collective farm villages, and as a consequence the individual farmstead continues to exist in the rural areas. The buildings of the farmstead, prior to the Soviet era, were made of wood, straw, and wood chips. Following the Russian conquest, such rural structures as have been constructed, utilized such materials as wood, tile, slate, and iron.

In the Litovskaya SSR, as is generally the case in the entire USSR, preferential housing is reserved for Party and government officials.

In order to overcome the housing shortage in the USSR "within 10 to 12 years," the USSR Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, in August 1957 adopted a resolution. The old(1956-60) target was scrapped and a new goal assigned of an increase of 107.6 million

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square feet of living space. Lithuania's share in the new goal is reported to be about 21.5 million square feet. Approximately two-thirds of the planned living space will be built at the expense of the state, while the remainder is to be constructed by individuals at their own expense and with state credit. The scope of this undertaking in the republic is truly vast, for the plan envisions the building of approximately 2.7 million square feet more living space than was built during the previous 10 years. .

In general, the present housing situation in the republic is probably an improvement for the in-migrants. Conversely, for prewar inhabitants it probably represents a deterioration in standards. The new target for construction of living space is not expected to alleviate the housing shortage for at least several more years.

B. Food Supplies

In comparison with the years of independence, food supplies in the Litovskaya SSR have declined. Contributing to this phenomenon have been war destruction, the process of urbanization, the Soviet predilection for allocating priority to heavy industry, the liquidation of the kulaks, pre- and postwar deportations, and passive peasant resistance. During the period between 1940 and October 1956, areas sown to all types of agricultural crops were reduced by approximately 17.7 per cent. At the same time the total number of cattle decreased slightly (0.19 per cent), but within this category the number of cows decreased by 179,000 head, or approximately 22.9 per cent. Milk yields, although probably higher than average for the USSR, are lower than in the prewar period, and are lower in Lithuania than in the other Baltic republics.

On the basis of Soviet statistics, it appears that in comparison with other Soviet citizens the inhabitants of the republic spend less for food in the state and cooperative trade network (including public catering establishments) than their counterparts in the majority of the remaining union republics. In 1955, per capita spending on food

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products in the above-mentioned network was reported to be 863 rubles (officially about \$214), or about 38 per cent less than the USSR annual average expenditure. Among the union republics, only Belorussia and Moldavia had lower per capita expenditures on food products in the state and cooperative trade network. However, Lithuania (as well as Belorussia and Moldavia) has a large rural population, and many of these rural inhabitants raise food crops on their own private plots. Vilnius, the capital of the republic, ranks ninth among 27 major Soviet cities in per capita expenditures on food.

Soviet data indicate that, as in all republics, more money was spent in 1955 on bread and bakery products in Lithuania than on any other food commodity. Eight per cent of all expenditures for food was allocated to the purchase of bread and bakery products, while 3.9 per cent of total food expenditures was devoted to purchasing meat products. Bearing in mind that higher prices are an element which must be considered in expenditures, it is presumed that there was a surfeit of carbohydrates in the Lithuanian diet and a limited quantity of proteins. However, Lithuanian percentual expenditures on meat products was slightly higher than the USSR average.

Bread and bakery products and flour and cereals are reported to be the most readily available and inexpensive and constitute, as elsewhere in the USSR, the major part of the diet. The annual expenditures on fish are considerably higher than the USSR average, while the percentual expenditures for milk and dairy products are about average for the Soviet Union.

Fresh vegetables and fruits are reported to be available for the most part only in the fall; citrus fruits must be imported and are quite rare. Grain cultivation appears to provide an adequate supply of grain for the making of alcohol: expenditures for alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages comprised 18 per cent of food expenditures in 1955 --

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one of the highest percentages among the union republics.

Soviet predilection for heavy industry development has contributed to the slow development of food-processing industries and the storage facilities for food products. The shortage of storage facilities is a contributory factor in the considerable spoilage of perishable goods, particularly fresh fish.

Total food products in reserve at the end of 1955 would have sufficed for only 26 days of normal trade turnover. Of specific items, the largest inventories consisted of canned meat, fish, vegetables and berries, tea, salt and vegetables. Supplies for 2 weeks or less were on hand for meat and sausage products, plant and animal fats, milk and dairy products, and sugar.

With Krushchev's emphasis on the production of meat, milk, and butter in order to surpass the per capita output of the U.S. in these products, it is assumed that the food supply in the republic is improving and will continue to improve, but slowly. For long-time residents of Lithuania, the state of food supplies probably represents a deterioration in comparison with the situation in free Lithuania. The elite among the population have greater access to food, both as to quality and quantity.

### C. Transportation and Telecommunications

#### 1. General

The geographical position of the Litovskaya SSR has influenced the pattern of its transportation network (refer to Map IV). The dense network of railways was originally established to transport outgoing and incoming shipments of goods between the Central Black Earth provinces of Russia and of the Ukraine and the West through the Baltic ports to afford connections between Poland, East Prussia, and St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), and to take advantage of the militarily strategic



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location of Lithuania. These considerations are as valid under the Soviet regime as they were during the reign of the Tsars. The ports and railroads of Lithuania afford connections with Poland and Kaliningradskaya Oblast, RSFSR (formerly East Prussia).

The republic's maritime, river, railroad, and automotive freight shipped in 1955 amounted to 22,728,000 tons (see Table XIV). The greatest part of the freight was carried by railroads (59.9 per cent). The share conveyed by automotive transport was 31.4 per cent, maritime traffic was 5.7 per cent and river traffic 3 per cent. Although the freight conveyed by automotive transport constitutes almost a third of the total tonnage moved by the 4 types of transport, it must be pointed out that most truck traffic consists of short-haul freightage to and from railroad stations and yards and transport of agricultural products from rural to urban areas.

TABLE XIV

FREIGHT HAULAGE: 1955

<u>Route</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Per Cent of USSR Total</u>
Railroad	13,608,000	59.9	0.99
Automotive	7,135,000	31.4	0.17
Maritime	1,291,000	5.7	3.1
River	<u>694,000</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>0.61</u>
Total	22,728,000	100.0	na

2. Rail

All facets of rail transport are controlled and coordinated by regional agencies of the central government. From about 1952 to 1956, the Lithuanian Railroad System formed part of the Baltic Railroad System, with headquarters in Riga. With the administrative dissolution of the Baltic network, the Lithuanian System, which included Kaliningradskaya Oblast, was resubordinated to the Directorate,

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Lithuanian Railroad System, in Vilnyus. Railroad Division Headquarters are located in Kaunas, Panevezhis, Radvilishkis, Shyaulyay, Vilnyus, Kaliningrad (Kaliningradskaya Oblast, RSFSR), and Chernyakhovsk (Kaliningradskaya Oblast, RSFSR).

The Railroad System Directorate controls all operations and facilities of the rail network throughout the Litovskaya SSR and Kaliningradskaya Oblast. Rail lines of the system extend from Vilnyus to the following end points (refer to Map IV): Skuodas (236 rail miles); Mazheykyay (181 rail miles); Meytene, Latviyskaya SSR (171 rail miles); Suvaynichkyay (196 rail miles); Eglayne, Latviyskaya SSR (213 rail miles); Turmantas (92 rail miles); Shvenchenis (57 rail miles); Pabrade (32 rail miles); Gudogay, Belorusskaya SSR (34 rail miles); Stasilay (34 rail miles); Varena (49 rail miles); Shestokay (125 rail miles); and 4 points (not on map) in Kaliningradskaya Oblast near the S border with Poland: Zheleznodorozhnyy (186 rail miles); Bagrationovsk (214 rail miles); an unknown point on the branch line leading S from the Vilnyus-Kaliningrad main line to Bialystok, Poland; and another unknown point on the rail line leading SW from Kaliningrad to Gdansk, Poland.

The most important railroad junctions in the republic are Vilnyus, Shyaulyay, and Kaunas. The major rail routes are the double-track line extending from these junctions across the republic borders into Kaliningradskaya Oblast, the Belorusskaya and Latviyskaya SSR's and Poland. The double-track route through Daugavpils provides connections to Leningrad.

Another important inter-republic line, single-track, for the most part, is the Liyepaya (Latviyskaya SSR)-Shyaulyay-Vilnyus-Baranovich (Belorusskaya SSR) line, which in the vicinity of Vilnyus cuts across the Leningrad-Grodno line. The former line crosses the territory of Lithuania from the NW to the SE into Belorussia, thus affording connections between the USSR economic regions of the S and SW and the

## S E C R E T

Baltic ports. The main freight on this line consists of coal, lumber, peat, construction materials, and agricultural products.

The lines Shyaulyay-Klaypeda, crossing the northern part of the western lowlands, and the Pagegyay-Klaypeda along the coast join with other lines to connect the western with the central rayons of the republic, as well as affording connections between the Soviet Union's Central and Northwest Regions and the Baltic ports.

The present configuration of railroads in the republic has been the target of Soviet criticisms. It has been pointed out that freight shipped between many cities (Vilnyus, Panevezhis, Kaunas, Klaypeda) must take circuitous routes. Thus, the train distance between Vilnyus and Klaypeda is about 236 miles, while in a straight line it is about 174 miles; from Kaunas to Klaypeda trains must cover approximately 180 miles, 56 miles longer than the straight distance. Inasmuch as the construction of railroads is within the competence of an all-union ministry, a decision on the USSR government level is necessary to correct the anomaly.

The length of exploited railroads in Lithuania subordinate to the All-Union Ministry of Transportation is approximately 1295 miles. The average density of railroads per square mile in the republic is higher than the western USSR average, but lower than the average density in the Latviyskaya and Estonskaya SSR's and Kaliningradskaya Oblast. In 1955, the Lithuanian railroads accounted for approximately 88.5 per cent of the republic's total incoming and outgoing rail freight and transshipment of rail-river-maritime freight. About 50 per cent of the freight carried on the Leningrad-Vilnyus-Grodno line consists of through shipments. Lithuanian railroad shipments comprised 0.4 per cent of the USSR's outgoing freight and 0.7 per cent of its incoming freight. The most important items shipped by railroad are indicated in the following table:

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TABLE XV

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF FREIGHT: 1956  
(in thousand metric tons)

	1956 <u>Receipts</u>	Per Cent of Total <u>Incoming</u>	<u>Shipments</u>	Per Cent of Total <u>Outgoing</u>
Coal	1,588	16.2	30	.6
Petroleum products	508	5.2	17	0.3
Ferrous metals	436	4.4	155	2.8
Lumber	616	6.3	329	6.0
Grain products	711	7.3	171	3.1
Other	<u>5,941</u>	<u>60.6</u>	<u>4,798</u>	<u>87.2</u>
Total	9,800	100.0	5,500	100.0

Among the narrow gauge railroads in the republic, the most important are the Shyaulyay-Birzhay and the Anikshohyay-Utena-Shvenchenelyay. These routes are primarily used to haul construction materials and agricultural products.

The safeguarding of security at all rail installations is the responsibility of the internal security troops of the MVD.

Important rail administrative headquarters and rail facilities in the Litovskaya SSR are listed below by urban area:

## FIGURE III

## RAIL FACILITIES IN LITOVSKAYA SSR: 1957

<u>Urban Area</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>
Vilnyus	Directorate, Lithuanian RR System RR Div. Hq. RR junction RR stations, yards (incl. classification yards), and shops Engine depot Steam engine house Locomotive and car repair shop
Shyaulyay	RR Div. Hq. RR junction RR station, yards (incl. classification yard), and shops (reported locomotive repair shop) Engine depot Steam engine house

## S E C R E T

## FIGURE III

RAIL FACILITIES IN LITOVSKAYA SSR: 1957  
(Continued)

<u>Urban Area</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>
Kaunas	RR Div. Hq. RR Junction RR stations, yards, and shops <del>Engine Depot</del> Steam engine house
Radvilishkis	RR Div. Hq. Engine depot Steam engine house Car repair shop
Panvezhis	RR Div. Hq. RR junction Engine depot Steam engine house
Klaypeda	RR junction RR station, yards, and shops Reported steam locomotive engine house
Shvenchenelyay	RR junction Steam engine house

Future plans in respect to the railroads of the Litovskaya SSR envision the electrification of the rail lines Shyaulyay-Ionishkelis-Birzhay and Ionishkelis-Panvezhis-Utena-Shvenchenelyay and across the border on the latter line.

3. Water

All maritime shipping is controlled by the All-Union Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, and import-export exchanges with foreign countries are controlled by the All-Union Ministry of Foreign Trade. River traffic within the Litovskaya SSR is directed by the Republic Council of Ministers through its Directorate of River Fleet.

Klaypeda is the largest shipping point in Lithuania, conducting an important transit trade in timber, grain, and agricultural products. Its wharves have a total of 7890 linear feet of berthing space, providing 13 class C berths and several berths for tankers and colliers. The estimated military port capacity is about 8400 long tons of general cargo per 20-hour day. In 1957, Klaypeda accounted for 3.1 per cent of the

## S E C R E T

daily discharge capacity of Soviet maritime ports.

Coal comprised about 44 per cent of the total maritime freight in 1955. Cargoes of lumber constituted approximately 8 per cent of the total shipments and receipts.

TABLE XVI

MARITIME FREIGHT: 1955  
(in thousand metric tons)

	<u>Shipments</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Total Freight</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Coal	411	156	567	43.9
Lumber (excl. firewood)	6	98	104	8.1
Other	<u>478</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>620</u>	<u>48.0</u>
Total	893	398	1,291	100.0

The port of Klaypeda assumes special significance in the winter, because many Soviet Baltic ports located to the N (Riga, Liyepaya, and Ventspils in Latviyskaya SSR) are frozen from 4 to 10 weeks of the year. The northern part of Klaypeda harbor is only temporarily closed by ice. Over a 10-year period the entrance was closed by packed ice on an average of 3 days annually. The southern part of the harbor, however, is frozen over several months each year, and ice-breakers are used to clear the entrance channel.

The further development of Lithuania's ports depends on a number of factors, chief among them an increase in the volume of Soviet foreign trade and the subsequent expansion of port facilities, such as warehouses, elevators, and cold storage installations. It is also likely that an expansion of foreign trade would necessitate an increase in the number of railroads or highways servicing the ports.

The utilization of Lithuania's rivers for transport is seasonal. The best period for navigation is from April to June. During this period the waters reach their high mark and often inundate the

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surrounding countryside, causing great damage to towns and rural settlements; in the summer months the waters are too low (and frequently dry up) for any extensive transportation. During 4 months of winter the rivers are almost completely frozen. The total length of Lithuania's rivers is about 1700 miles, of which only 310 miles is navigable.

The Neman River is the most important commercial inland waterway in the republic. In its lower reaches it is connected by canals with the seaports Klaypeda (through the Miniya River) and Kaliningrad, and in its upper reaches with the basins of the Dnepr (through the Oginskiy Canal) and Visla Rivers in the Belorusskaya SSR.

The Neman River, reportedly completely navigable within the confines of the republic during the navigation season, is in general 20 to 350 feet in width, with an extreme of 630 feet in places. It is between 6 and 8 feet deep and has a meandering channel, with rocky banks in its upper course and generally loamy banks below Kaunas. The Neman and the lesser rivers in Lithuania (the Venta, Dubitsa, Nevezhis, Shventoyi, Viliya, Zheymena, and the Merkris) are commercially useful primarily for the floating of timber.

Lumber comprised 48.6 per cent of the total freight transported on the republic's rivers in 1955. Coal constituted an additional 19.6 per cent, while mineral building materials formed about 7 per cent of total river freight.

Total freight carried on Lithuanian rivers accounts for approximately 0.2 per cent each of USSR total shipments and receipts (1955).

Intermittently, the conduct of river traffic, especially on the river Neman, has been the subject of criticism. The Chief of the Directorate of Neman River Navigation, subordinate to the Lithuanian Council of Ministers, reported that loading and unloading is slow, vessels are operated at less than capacity, there is inadequate planning

## S E C R E T

TABLE XVII

RIVER FREIGHT: 1955  
(metric tons)

	<u>Shipments</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Total River Freight	332,000	100.0	362,000	100.0
of which				
Lumber	163,000	49.1	174,000	48.1
Coal	33,000	10.0	103,000	28.5
Mineral Building Materials	23,000	6.9	23,000	6.4
Grains	2,000	0.6	2,000	0.6

in coordinating railroad and river shipments, and small rivers are not used enough in servicing rayons which are accessible. Because of these failures, the railroads are forced to assume additional burdens.

During the XIX Party Congress of the USSR (October 1952), decisions were adopted which envisioned the construction of a hydro power plant at Kaunas and the improvement of navigation along the Neman River. Subsequent discussions touched on the feasibility of joining the Neman with the Pripyat and Dnepr Rivers (Belorusskaya SSR) in the vicinity of Oginskiy Canal (Belorusskaya SSR). The latter is presently used only for the floating of lumber. To join the Neman and Dnepr would establish a direct internal water route from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The Kaunas hydroelectric power plant has been started, but there is no information that the canal has been undertaken.

4. Highway

The Lithuanian highways and roads are reported as significantly surpassing the length of railroads in the republic and are primarily used for hauling agricultural commodities from rural rayons to railroad and river transshipment points. The main highways of the republic in a number of cases run parallel with railroad lines, but as a whole the basic automotive network, being much straighter than its rail counterpart, does not coincide with the rail system.

Among the main intra-republic paved highways are those



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radiating from Vilnyus, a major highway junction. Automotive connections from the republic capital are afforded in a NW direction to Ukmerge, NE to Shvenchenis, SW to Eyshishkes, and in an easterly direction toward Moskva (via Minsk, Belorusskaya SSR). Other paved highways go W from Kaunas to Shakyay; from Yurbarkas W to Pagegyay and SW to Kaliningrad via Sovetsk, and NW to Liyepaya, via Klaypeda. From the highway junction Pagegyay, a paved highway runs NE to Riga via Shyaulayay.

Improved highways radiating from the important highway junction of Kaunas lead NE to Daugavpils (Latviyskaya SSR), branching N to Riga; NW to Klaypeda; SW and SE to Poland; and S and E to Vilnyus.

The main roads in the republic are reported to be in comparatively good condition and passable throughout the year. Conversely, many dirt roads are not passable during thaws and winter.

Soviet data indicate that the net cost of hauling freight by automotive transport in Lithuania is the lowest among the union republics. The 51 kopecks per ton-kilometer in 1956 was significantly lower than the union average (70 kopecks per ton-kilometer) and lower than the average of the Baltic republics (54 kopecks per ton-kilometer). The comparatively dense highway and road network in the republic is probably a contributing factor to this phenomenon.

5. Air

All civil air freight, passenger, and mail service to and from the republic is coordinated by the Litovskaya SSR Directorate of Civil Air Fleet, located at Vilnyus. This agency handles traffic over a number of inter- and intra-republic air lines. Vilnyus is directly connected by air with Moskva and Leningrad in the RSFSR; Tallin, Minsk, Riga, and a number of unidentified cities in the neighboring republics. Air traffic is reported to be maintained between Vilnyus and Klaypeda, Kaunas, and Shyaulayay.

The Directorate of Civil Air Fleet shares with the Soviet Air Force responsibility for operating the joint civil/military airfields

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at Vilnyus and Kaunas.

# 6. Telecommunications

Operation of civilian telecommunications networks in the republic is directed by the All-Union Ministry of Communications in Moskva, with coordination by the Republic Communications Ministry. The security of telecommunications facilities is the responsibility of the MVD.

The main telecommunications center of the republic is Kaunas. The Kaunas telecommunications center is reported to have an automatic central office (10,000-line capacity in 1946), while the radio station, with a power output capacity of 100,000 watts, has facilities for point-to-point communications. Vilnyus, Panevezhis, Shilute, Taurage, and Ukmerge are telephone and telegraph centers. Among these urban areas only the republic capital has an automatic switchboard, the remaining being equipped only with the manual variety. The Klaypeda telephone center is equipped with an automatic central office, while Kapsukas has an unspecified type of telephone system.

Radio stations are located at Vilnyus and Kaunas. The television station in Vilnyus is one of 22 in the USSR. Experimental radio transmitting stations are reported to be located in Palanga (1952, operated by portable 560-kw electric power station) and Kretinga (operated by portable 140-kw electric power station).

In 1956, it was reported that Lithuania had 1,027 post, telegraph, and telephone enterprises, of which 847 were in rural areas. All rayon centers were connected by telephone. There were 100 urban telephone exchanges (23,000 numbers), 14 of which had automatic exchanges, and 650 rural telephone exchanges (7300 numbers). Telephones were installed in 91.6 per cent of the state farms, 89.1 per cent of the collective farms, and in all MTS's.

The total number of radio-receiving points (1956) and radio

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relay points was respectively 231,000 (of which 63,000 are in rural areas) and 122,000 (of which 48,000 are in rural areas). Of the 109,000 radio receivers, 15,000 were in rural areas.

D. Utilities

Because of the largely rural character of Lithuania and the Soviet emphasis on heavy industry, utilities for domestic consumers are probably in general inadequate.

Statistics for 1957 indicate that Lithuania has the lowest per capita output of electric power of all the union republics, or 4 times less than the USSR average. Electric power had been supplied to all cities and rayon centers by 1952, and by the end of 1955 all state farms and machine tractor stations had been electrified. However, in that year only 200 collective farms, or 11 per cent, were supplied with electric power, the lowest proportion in the Soviet Union. Undoubtedly, the bulk of collective farms are still without power. Some improvement may be anticipated upon completion of the new Kaunas hydroelectric power plant, which is expected to double power production in the republic.

The supply of potable water is probably abundant, for the republic abounds in lakes and rivers. Vilnyus, Kaunas, and Shyaulyay are adequately supplied by their water systems, while Klaypeda experiences a lack of plumbing facilities. The sewage disposal networks of Vilnyus, Kaunas, and Shyaulyay are reported as adequate, while in Klaypeda a shortage of sewage disposal facilities exists. In the rural areas sewage is probably dumped untreated into the lakes or rivers.

Peat and wood are the leading fuels used for domestic heating in the republic. Central heating may be available in the vicinity of thermal power plants. Available data indicate that household gas is used in the cities of Vilnyus, Kaunas, and Klaypeda. The municipal gasworks of Klaypeda is reported to be in need of reconstruction and expansion to meet demands. The original Sixth Five-Year Plan (now abolished) envisaged the construction of the Dashava (Ukrainskaya SSR)-Minsk gas

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pipeline, with a branch to Vilnius. With the completion of the pipeline it is reported that the gas supply to the Lithuanian capital would be increased substantially, although it is presumed that other Soviet priorities will seriously limit the quantity of household gas available to the Lithuanian countryside.

Adequate intra-city bus transportation services the cities of Vilnius and Kaunas, while the intra-city street railway system of Klaypeda is reported as meeting requirements. The first trolley-bus line was put into operation in Vilnius in 1956. Upon completion of the new Kaunas hydropower plant, trolley-bus lines will be established in that city. Eighteen suburban bus lines operate from Vilnius to its suburbs. Intra-republic bus connections are probably possible to all major centers, while inter-republic bus lines operate from Vilnius to Minsk, Riga, and from Birzhay (daily) to Riga. Some shortcomings have been evidenced in transportation in the rural areas. It is reported that many of the gravel roads in the Lithuanian countryside are almost impassable during periods of excessive rainfall or snowfall, and the western rayons are inadequately served by buses.

River vessels carry passengers between Kaunas and Yurbarkas, Vilkiya, Kachergine, and Kulautuva.

E. Consumers' Goods

In comparing all union republics, Soviet data in general indicate average availability and consumption of non-food consumers' goods in the Litovskaya SSR. In percentual expenditures for such items as footwear, sewing machines, furniture, metal dishes, radios, and watches, the inhabitants of the republic spent approximately the same amount as their counterparts in the remaining union republics. The republic manufactures furniture and footwear in exportable quantities. Such items as radios, watches, and sewing machines can be imported from the neighboring Latvian Republic without incurring any great shipping cost.

Percentual expenditures for clothes appear to be above average

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for the union republics, possibly because of greater availability rather than higher prices, since the Baltic area, including Lithuania, has a significant clothing and textile industry. Proportional outlays for soap and related items were about average for the USSR. In proportional spending for tobacco and alcoholic beverages, the inhabitants of Lithuania ranked among the highest in the USSR.

The amounts of consumers' goods reserves in the republic (see Table XVIII) probably do not reflect so much their availability as the nature of consumption patterns and the efficient or deficient operation of transport and the trade network in the republic.

TABLE XVIII

## TOTAL NON-FOOD RESERVES IN RETAIL NETWORK AT END OF 1955

<u>Item</u>	<u>In Days of Trade Turnover</u>
Cloth	90
Ready-made clothing	85
Knitwear and stockings	100
Footwear	69
Household soap	109
Toilet soap and perfumes	188
Haberdashery and sewing materials	188
Tobacco	39
Matches	116
Kerosene	27
Furniture and metal beds	46
Metal dishware	223
Glass-china-pottery dishware	111
Cultural goods	183
School and office materials	225
Printed matter	224
Bicycles and motorcycles	152
Radios	103
Timepieces	65
Window glass	83
Lumber materials, sawn lumber, cement, bricks, rolled metal, and other building material	155
Total non-food products	117

From the foregoing table it is evident that only 3 to 4 months' supplies, or less, in normal trade turnover exist in certain

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categories: clothing and footwear, kerosene, tobacco, matches, and furniture. The larger supplies on hand such as silk cloth (228 days) and perfumed soap (188 days), involve luxury items probably not readily available to the proletariat and peasantry of Lithuania because of their higher prices. Reserves of kerosene (27 days of normal trade turnover), a critical item for the rural population, presented the lowest inventory of non-food products in the republic, while supplies of sports goods (314 days of normal trade turnover) were the largest of the non-food products.

Truck transport comprises the bulk of highway traffic. Automobiles, encountered less frequently, are for the most part the property of governmental agencies, and in terms of consumption are too expensive, save for the elite. Motorcycles and bicycles, on the other hand, are less expensive and thus more readily available for general consumption.

The pattern of per capita spending indicates that consumers' goods are more available in urban than in rural areas. The disproportion, however, does not reflect a complete disadvantage to the rural area inhabitant, since he may make purchases in urban areas. The practice of going to the city for purchases is in part motivated by prevailing higher prices and a more limited assortment of goods in the countryside. Nevertheless, the rural inhabitants, with their lower purchasing power, are less privileged than their urban counterparts.

Among the many complaints lodged against the retail distribution system have been the insufficient number of trade enterprises, the limited selection and low quality of goods, and the poor services rendered. Soviet sources have repeatedly asserted that some rural stores completely lack such basic items as matches, kerosene, and soap. Lack of storage facilities is frequently cited as being the cause of spoilage. Scarce non-food commodities are often traded on the black market. In order to curb the black market, the Soviet government frankly admitted, on 2 January 1958, that it was raising automobile, motorcycle, and

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carpet prices to help fight profiteering in these commodities. Demand for these items greatly exceeds supply, a factor contributing to a thriving black market.

In general, it appears that Lithuania's incorporation into the Soviet Union has brought no abundance of non-food products to the republic, Soviet technological advances notwithstanding. USSR interests and needs are paramount, and as long as the emphasis remains on building the means of production, an increase in non-food products will be a slow process.

F. Economic Characteristics1. General

The climate of Litovskaya SSR alternates between maritime and moderate humid continental. The growing season is generally short, lasting from about the middle of April to the end of September. The short coastline boasts only one significant port, Klaypeda, which serves as an alternate for the more northern Latvian Baltic ports (Riga, Liyepaya, Ventspils), which are frozen in during part of the winter.

The Neman River, navigable throughout its course within the republic, is the major commercial waterway and, along with some of the smaller rivers, is used chiefly for timber flotage. The Neman and Neris Rivers constitute the major power potential of the republic; their power potential is, however, limited by generally even terrain and a lowered water level during dry seasons. During rainy seasons, the rivers cause considerable flood damage. The 4000-odd lakes in Lithuania, mostly in the E and SE, occupy about 1.5 per cent of the republic territory. They are used for water supply, fishing, and fish-breeding.

The acid nature of the soils and the relatively impervious subsoils necessitate intensive fertilization and artificial drainage. About 20 per cent of the republic territory is occupied by sandy soils, mostly under forest. The most productive and cultivated soils are those of the central part, with a rich carbonate continental rock base. Forests, chiefly coniferous (spruce and pine), cover about 16 per cent

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of the territory, while about 5 per cent is swampland, 4 per cent of which constitute the republic peat reserves.

As in the other Baltic republics, natural resources are few. Chief among them are various building materials: limestone, chalk and chalk marls, dolomites, sands, clay, and granite. Phosphorites provide the basis for a mineral fertilizer industry. Sulphates (gypsum and anhydrites) are also found. Some ferrous resources, discovered in the vicinity of Kazlu-Ruda (refer to Map V), yield small quantities of limonite (bog iron ore) but have been little developed. The fair amount of peat reserves probably constitute at least half the republic fuel balance at present, accounting for over 40 per cent of the industrial fuel balance alone. Several health resorts have been established at the site of mineral springs in various parts of the republic, as well as along the coast. Sea, river, and lake fishing resources abound. A specialized industry is based on the quantities of amber washed ashore by the waves along the coast.

Lithuania has always been both industrially and agriculturally more backward than the other Baltic countries. In general, industry is based primarily on the processing of agricultural products (food, leather, and timber) and of mineral building materials. Raw materials for the important metalworking and machine-building industries and for the textile industry (with the exception of flax) must be imported for the most part. Meat and dairy farming is the chief agricultural activity of all areas in the republic, forming the basis of the significant agricultural processing industry; grain is the chief crop.

Litovskaya SSR is divided into 4 main economic regions (refer to Map V), based on their interdependent economic relations, topographical alignments, and integrated transport systems. They are the South Central Region, the Eastern Region, the Western Region, and the North Central Region. Other subdivisions are large groups



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of rayons which specifically serve the major cities or republic subordination (Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaypeda, Shyaulyay, and Panevezhis). For the most part, these rayon groups fall within the economic subregion in which the particular city is located, although in a few cases a rayon may fall within a neighboring region.

The South Central Economic Region is both industrially and agriculturally most developed and has the highest population density. Over half the republic hydroelectric power resources are concentrated in this region. The Eastern Region is undergoing the most rapid industrial expansion and is expected to surpass the South Central Region in industry. The region is probably the least agriculturally developed. Western Lithuania has the only coastal area and seaport of the republic, and accounts for the overwhelming bulk of the republic fish catch. Also, the entire republic cellulose industry is concentrated here. The North Central Region, largest in area but least densely populated, is also industrially least important. Further economic expansion depends on the development of transport. The region contains 34 per cent of the republic total sown area.

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 FIGURE IV<sup>1/</sup>

## CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC REGIONS

South Central Lithuanian Economic Region

Total area:	5,664 square miles
Per cent of republic total:	22.6
Total population:	799,000
Per cent of republic total:	29.3

Resources: Peat (over 1/4 of republic supply);  
significant deposits of mineral  
building raw materials; timber.

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<sup>1/</sup> Production percentages as of 1955.

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FIGURE IV<sup>1/</sup>

## CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC REGIONS

South Central Lithuanian Economic Region  
(Continued)

**Industry:** Accounts for 1/3 of gross industrial product of republic. Chiefly concentrated in Kaunas (28 per cent of republic total output; first industrial city of republic). Metalworking, including machinebuilding; wool and silk textiles and knitwear (largest production in region); food processing; brick production (40 per cent of republic total).

**Agriculture:** Agricultural land occupies 68 per cent of region total area; arable land, 52 per cent. Chiefly grain crops (rye, winter wheat, oats, barley); technical crops (especially sugar beets, some flax, and some corn); potatoes and vegetables; other food crops. Intensive animal husbandry (dairy farming and pig raising).

**Transport:** One main rail line: Vilnius-Kaliningrad; easy access to other main lines. River routes to Sovetsk, Klaypeda, Kaliningrad. Neman River route: ship and barge traffic, timber flotage. Kaunas important rail-river-highway junction.

Eastern Lithuanian Economic Region

Total area: 7,008 square miles  
 Per cent of republic total: 27.9  
 Total population: 749,000  
 Per cent of republic total: 27.5

**Resources:** Peat (27 per cent of republic supply); clays; chalk and chalk marls; lime-tuffs; sands and quartz sands; timber (over 1/3 of republic total forested area).

**Industry:** Accounts for about 1/3 of gross industrial product of republic. Chiefly concentrated in Vilnius (25 per cent of republic total output; second industrial city after Kaunas). Metalworking (including machinebuilding); electro-technical; food processing; woodworking; building materials.

<sup>1/</sup> Production percentages as of 1955.

## S E C R E T

FIGURE IV<sup>1/</sup>

## CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC REGIONS

Eastern Lithuanian Economic Region  
(Continued)

**Agriculture:** Fourth place among regions in land utilization (less than 1/4 of republic sown area). Agricultural land occupies a little over half of region total area; of this, 72 per cent in pasture land. Grain crops (almost all buckwheat grown in republic, rye, oats); technical crops (especially flax); potatoes and vegetables; fodder crops. Animal husbandry (chiefly long-horned cattle and pigs).

**Transport:** Two main rail arteries: Leningrad-Vilnyus-Grodno; Moskva-Vilnyus-Kalinograd. Vilnyus a major rail-highway junction of Western USSR. Timber flotage on Neris, Zheymena, and Merkis Rivers.

Western Lithuanian Economic Region

Total area:	5,160 square miles
Per cent of republic total:	20.6
Total population:	508,000
Per cent of republic total:	18.6

**Resources:** Peat (10 per cent of republic peat production); clays; lime-tuff; gravel; sands; granite; amber (all deposits of republic; however, only amber washed ashore is processed); some timber.

**Industry:** Accounts for over 1/5 of gross industrial product of republic. Chiefly concentrated in Klaypeda (over 20 per cent of republic total output). Chemical; cellulose (all of republic production); paper (70 per cent of republic production of cardboard); woodworking (over 1/3 of republic output of wood products); cotton textiles; light industries (80 per cent of republic output of porcelain); food (includes meat and dairy processing) and fish processing (over 50 per cent of volume of regional industry).

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<sup>1/</sup> Production percentages as of 1955.

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FIGURE IV<sup>1/</sup>

## CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC REGIONS

Western Lithuanian Economic Region  
(Continued)

- Agriculture:** Agricultural land occupies about 70 per cent of region land area. Chiefly grain crops (rye, wheat, barley, oats). Dairy farming most important; region has 1/3 of all herds of productive livestock in republic. Accounts for over 95 per cent of republic total fish catch.
- Transport:** Klaypeda only significant maritime port of republic. Main rail line: Liyepaya-Klaypeda-Sovetsk. Klaypeda important rail-highway-river junction (connected via canal with Neman River).

North Central Lithuanian Economic Region

Total area: 7,256 square miles  
 Per cent of republic total: 28.9  
 Total population: 669,000  
 Per cent of republic total: 24.6

**Resources:** Dolomites (all republic deposits); peat (30 per cent of republic supply); gypsum; limes; timber.

**Industry:** Least important region; accounts for less than 1/6 of gross industrial production of republic. Shyaulyay accounts for about 7 per cent of republic total output and about 2/5 of regional production. Chief branches: food (about 45 per cent of volume of regional output, particularly sugar and meat and dairy processing); building materials (most important region in republic) includes the only republic production of alabaster, cement, and glass; light (leather, flax processing, clothing).

**Agriculture:** Agricultural land occupies about 70 per cent of region total area. Accounts for 34 per cent of republic total sown area: chiefly wheat (1/2 of republic area sown to wheat), rye, barley, and oats; sugar beets (2/5 of republic area sown to sugar beets); some flax; fodder crops; potatoes. Animal husbandry (accounts for 1/3 of all livestock in republic).

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<sup>1/</sup> Production percentages as of 1955.

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FIGURE IV<sup>1/</sup>

## CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC REGIONS

North Central Lithuanian Economic Region  
(Continued)

Transport: Main rail lines: Sovetsk-Shyaulay-Riga; Lijepaya-Shyaulay-Daugavpils. Shyaulay important rail-highway junction. Venta River route, chiefly timber flotage.

<sup>1/</sup> Production percentages as of 1955.

2. Industry (refer to Addendum, Tables D and E)

Litovskaya SSR produced approximately 0.6 per cent of the gross national product of the USSR in 1955. In terms of the total combined production of the 3 Baltic republics in 1955, Lithuania produced 30.7 per cent--less than Latvia (40 per cent) and slightly more than Estonia (29.2 per cent). The share of the republic in the total industrial product of the USSR in 1957 is about one per cent.

The intensity with which industrialization of the once essentially agricultural country has been implemented under Soviet rule is expressed in the rates of growth of total industrial production since 1940. By 1955, production had increased 493 per cent over 1940, compared to the USSR average of 320 per cent. Lithuania's rate of growth was third highest among the union republics (following Estonia and Latvia). In 1956 Lithuania dropped to fourth place in rate of industrial growth (behind Moldavskaya SSR). The rates of growth for the Baltic republics are even more significant considering that the period covered includes the war years, when part of the existing industrial plant was destroyed, necessitating substantial rebuilding activity.

Industry reportedly accounts for approximately 65 per cent of the gross national product of Lithuania (1956). Enterprises within the jurisdiction of the newly-formed (1957) Litovskaya SSR National Council of Economy account for 80 per cent of the total republic industrial product

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and for 0.8 per cent of the total industrial product of the USSR. The republic's important metalworking industry, which has exhibited the highest growth rate of all branches, includes instrument building, machine tool building, turbine construction, shipbuilding, and agricultural machine building. Also significant, and centered in Vilnyus, are the production of electric machinery and equipment (electric meters, motors, and appliances) and the production of radio and television equipment. In total volume of production in the republic, the food industry ranks highest. Other developed industries include textiles, leather-footwear, woodworking, and building materials.

According to Soviet statistics, Lithuania produced in 1956 exportable quantities of the following selected items of industrial and consumer's goods in the indicated percentages of USSR total production capacity in the given item:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Per Cent of USSR Cap.</u>
Silk cloth	10.6
Metalcutting machine tools	4.5
Bicycles	4.3
Peat	3.9
Knitted underwear	3.4
Hosiery	3.3
Butter	2.5
Plywood	2.4
Electric motors	2.1
Paper	2.1
Leather footwear	1.9

Republic industry is concentrated in the 4 major centers of the respective Lithuanian Economic Regions--Kaunas, Vilnyus, Klaypeda, and Shyaulyay, which together account (1955) for 77 per cent of Lithuania's gross industrial product (see Figure IV for individual share) and for 0.77 per cent of USSR total industrial production. These 4 cities are the main centers of the republic metalworking industry. (Branches of the industry located in Novo-Vilnya, now a city of republic subordination in its own right, are probably included by industrial surveys under the city of Vilnyus, of which Novo-Vilnya was formerly a suburb.)

Individual plants in the 4 industrial centers are estimated to account for the following percentages of USSR production of important items:

Vilnyus Agricultural Machinery Plant,  
"Zhagre" (Target 0168-0163): agricul-  
tural equipment, 1.0 per cent.

Vilnyus Electrical Equipment Plant,  
"Elfa" (Target 0168-0104) and Vilnyus  
Radio Plant, 555 (Target 0168-0105):  
radio and television equipment, 2.7  
per cent.

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Kaunas Weapon Plant (Target 0168-0110):  
small arms, 1.4 per cent.

Klaipeda Naval Base and Shipyard  
(Target 0168-0068): shipbuilding and  
repair, 1.0 per cent.

Klaipeda Superphosphate Plant (Tar-  
get 0168-0148): sulphuric acid, 0.25  
per cent.

In addition to agricultural and electrical machinery, Vilnyus produces building, shoe, and textile machinery and machine-cutting tools. The city has a large food industry and also produces cotton and wool textiles, leather and shoes, and paper. RR facilities include a steam locomotive repair plant. An auto spare parts plant is to be built in Vilnyus.

Turbines are produced in Kaunas. The city has a large textile (particularly silk) industry, and the footwear factory, under expansion, is expected to be the largest of its kind in the Baltic republics. It's important arms-producing plant serves the Baltic coastal area. Kaunas has RR car and locomotive repair facilities.

Klaypeda is the shipbuilding and cellulose center of the republic. It also has important textile and woodworking industries and a superphosphate plant. As the center of coastal fishing in the economic region which provides 95 per cent of the republic fish catch, the city has substantial fish-processing enterprises. It is also the headquarters of amber-processing on the Soviet Baltic coast.

The bicycle plant in Shyaulyay, which also produces motorcycles, is of All-Union importance. The city is a major center of tanning and leather shoe manufacture, has a significant building materials industry, and a large meat-packing and dairy industry. It also produces agricultural implements, linen and woolen textiles and knitwear, and paper.

The following table is compiled from Soviet statistical materials indicating production figures in Litovskaya SSR for selected items in 1955 and 1956:

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TABLE XIX  
REPORTED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: 1955, 1956

Product	Unit	1955		1956	
		Production	Per Cent of Total USSR Production	Production	Per Cent of Total USSR Production
Peat	1000 m.t.	1595.0	3.1	1723.0	3.9
Electric power	mill. kw. hr.	574.1	0.4	656.0	0.3
Mineral fertilizers	1000 m.t.	46.2	0.5	11.4	0.1
Metal-cutting machine tools	units	5226.0	4.5	na	na
Electric meters	thousands	938.4	na	947.0	na
Electric motors	thousands	na	na	356.0	2.1
Boilers for central heating	1000 sq. m.	na	na	32.0	na
Radiators	1000 sq. m.	na	na	77.1	na
Drain pipes	thousands	na	na	32.3	na
Timber	1000 cu. m.	1619.0	0.5	na	na
Incl. saw timber	1000 cu. m.	930.0	0.4	na	na
Lumber	1000 cu. m.	691.0	0.9	na	na
Cement	1000 m.t.	203.7	0.9	227.0	0.9
Reinforced concrete components and parts	1000 cu. m.	na	na	58.5	na
Building brick	millions	302.5	1.5	266.0	1.2
Lime	1000 m.t.	112.4	1.8	143.0	na
Building plaster	1000 m.t.	na	na	14.7	na
Soft roofing	mill. sq. m.	7.7	1.5	8.2	1.5
Gypsum	1000 m.t.	13.6	0.5	na	na
Tile	mill. units	12.4	2.6	na	na
Plywood	1000 cu. m.	24.2	2.3	27.1	2.4
Paper	1000 m.t.	35.4	1.9	42.3	2.1
Cardboard	1000 m.t.	na	na	31.0	na
Loudspeakers	thousands	na	na	69.2	na
Bicycles	thousands	111.5	3.9	135.0	4.3

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TABLE XIX

## REPORTED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: 1955, 1956

Product	Unit	1955		1956	
		Production	Per Cent of Total USSR Production	Production	Per Cent of Total USSR Production
Peat	1000 m.t.	1595.0	3.1	1723.0	3.9
Electric power	mill. kw. hr.	574.1	0.4	656.0	0.3
Mineral fertilizers	1000 m.t.	46.2	0.5	11.4	0.1
Metal-cutting machine tools	units	5226.0	4.5	na	na
Electric meters	thousands	938.4	na	947.0	na
Electric motors	thousands	na	na	356.0	2.1
Boilers for central heating	1000 sq. m.	na	na	32.0	na
Radiators	1000 sq. m.	na	na	77.1	na
Drain pipes	thousands	na	na	32.3	na
Timber	1000 cu. m.	1619.0	0.5	na	na
Incl. saw timber	1000 cu. m.	930.0	0.4	na	na
Lumber	1000 cu. m.	691.0	0.9	na	na
Cement	1000 m.t.	203.7	0.9	227.0	0.9
Reinforced concrete components and parts	1000 cu. m.	na	na	58.5	na
Building brick	millions	302.5	1.5	266.0	1.2
Lime	1000 m.t.	112.4	1.8	143.0	na
Building plaster	1000 m.t.	na	na	14.7	na
Soft roofing	mill. sq. m.	7.7	1.5	8.2	1.5
Gypsum	1000 m.t.	13.6	0.5	na	na
Tile	mill. units	12.4	2.6	na	na
Flywood	1000 cu. m.	24.2	2.3	27.1	2.4
Paper	1000 m.t.	35.4	1.9	42.3	2.1
Cardboard	1000 m.t.	na	na	31.0	na
Loudspeakers	thousands	na	na	69.2	na
Bicycles	thousands	111.5	3.9	135.0	4.3

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TABLE XIX  
REPORTED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: 1955, 1956  
(Continued)

Product	Unit	1955		1956	
		Production	Per Cent of Total USSR Production	Production	Per Cent of Total USSR Production
Beds	thousands	na	na	36.3	na
Cotton cloth	mill. m.	12.8	0.2	12.8	0.2
Linen cloth	mill. m.	3.8	1.3	4.4	1.1
Wool cloth	mill. m.	4.5	1.8	4.8	1.8
Silk cloth	mill. m.	7.4	1.4	80.0	10.6
Cotton thread	1000 m.t.	5.0	0.5	na	na
Leather footwear	1000 pr.	4,925.0	1.8	5,500.0	1.9
Rubber footwear	1000 pr.	1,226.0	0.9	1,458.0	1.0
Felt footwear	1000 pr.	na	na	461.0	1.9
Leather outerwear	mill. sq. dm.	113.4	2.0	na	na
Knitted underwear	mill. units	10.9	3.2	11.8	3.4
Knitted goods	mill. units	na	na	4.1	na
Hosiery	mill. pr.	25.4	3.3	26.6	3.3
Knitted outerwear	mill. units	3.8	4.0	na	na
Hard leather goods	m.t.	1,853.0	2.2	na	na
Meat	1000 m.t.	33.6	1.3	30.6	1.2
Fish catch	1000 m.t.	53.7	1.9	73.0	na
Butter	1000 m.t.	10.7	2.3	13.6	2.5
Canned goods	mill. standard	na	na	39.4	1.1
Granulated sugar	1000 m.t.	47.6	1.4	47.5	1.1
Confectionery goods	1000 m.t.	16.7	1.2	19.6	1.2
Cheese	1000 m.t.	na	na	1.7	na
Vegetable oil	1000 m.t.	4.4	0.4	6.0	0.4
Soft drinks	mill. dkl.	na	na	1.4	na
Cigarettes	millions	na	na	4,447.0	na
Wine	1000 dkl.	134.0	0.3	na	na
Soap	1000 m.t.	na	na	11.6	0.9

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3. Fuels and Power

Among the countries of Europe, Lithuania during its period of independence was in last place in absolute production of electric energy, as well as in per capita output. The war reportedly destroyed approximately 90 per cent of the electric power industry, and, as a consequence, the first postwar Five-Year Plan under the Soviets did not look much farther ahead than to the rebuilding of the former installations. During the second postwar Five-Year Plan, the increase in energy output failed to match industrial output, the total result adversely affecting the electrification of the rural areas and the supply to both industrial and domestic consumers. Thus in 1957, Soviet data show that the per capita output of electric energy in the republic was approximately 4 times less than the union average, while in percentage of electrified collective farms, the republic ranked among the lowest in the Soviet Union. Rural electric installations produce only about 10 per cent of the republic's capacity, and it was reported that on 1 January 1957 only an "insignificant" number of collective farms was electrified and that obsolescent transmission lines were placing limitations on the use of electric energy by industry.

In 1955, total production of republic electric power installations was 574.1 million kw-h, slightly less than was consumed (579.7 million kw-h). The total power produced represented only 0.4 per cent of USSR total production, and in 1956 this percentage dropped to 0.3 cent, or 656 million kw-h. The four major industrial centers, Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaypeda, and Shyaulyay, accounted for 84.2 per cent of total electric power production in the republic in 1955. (Refer to Table E, Addendum, for individual share.)

The power generating facilities of the republic do not belong to any known power grid, except for Klaypeda, which is inadequately supplied by its own power generating facilities, and is

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TABLE XX

## ELECTRIC POWER BALANCE: 1955

<u>Consumer</u>	<u>Utilization of Electric Power (in mill. kw-h)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Industry and Construction	390.9	53.5
Transportation	13.8	2.4
Other branches <sup>1/</sup>	167.6	28.9
Power stations	36.1	6.2
Network losses	<u>52.3</u>	<u>9.0</u>
Total	579.7	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Including power for municipal purposes  
and private consumers.

connected with Kaliningrad and Peyse via Sovetsk (all in Kaliningrad-  
skaya Oblast) by a power line of 150 kv capacity. The total number of  
electric power installations in the republic in the fall of 1956 was  
1240, of which 577 were in industrial enterprises and 450 in rural  
areas. The most important urban power stations are as follows:

TABLE XXI

## MAJOR ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Target No.</u>	<u>Estimated Installed Capacity (kw)</u>
Kaunas Thermal Power Plant, "Petrushinai"	0168-0044	31,000
Vilnyus Heat and Power Plant (TETS)	0168-0280	24,000
Vilnyus Thermal Power Plant	0168-0224	10,400
Klaipeda Thermal Power Plant, Municipal	0168-0045	22,000
Siauliai Thermal Power Plant (GES)	0168-0279	5,000
Siauliai Thermal Power Plant (GES), "Rekyva"	0168-0040	8,000
Radvilishkis Thermal Power Plant	0168-0278	9,000
Panevezhis Thermal Power Plant	na	1,600

Seventeen smaller urban areas have electric plants, with an estimated  
installed capacity ranging from 100 kw (Kelme) to 750 kw (Telshyay).

The now abandoned Sixth Five-Year Plan envisaged the  
expansion of existing power installations and the construction of new

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power plants. The planned target for electric output in 1960 was 1060 million kw-h, almost double the 1955 output. Most of this increase was to be provided by the new hydroelectric power plant under construction on the Neman River near Kaunas (at Petrashunay, about 7.5 miles distant), the first section of which is to be ready for operation in 1959. To what extent the new plan may have postponed or changed the above goals is not known. According to reports, the new Kaunas plant, upon completion, will make it possible to unite all republic power stations into a single power system, which will be included in the NW power engineering system of the Soviet Union. Power from the plant will supply electricity to such urban areas as Vilnyus, Kaunas, Shyaulyay, Panevezhis, and Kapsukas and to over 500 collective farms and will permit electrification of some RR lines. Several rural hydroelectric stations are to be built, and the installed capacity of the heat and power plant at Vilnyus and of the Kaunas and Klaypeda thermal plants is to be increased.

Coal, which constitutes the power base for some industry, must be imported from Silesia or the Donets Basin. The large peat reserves in Lithuania, occupying more than 4 per cent of its territory, account for over half the republic fuel balance (1955) and for over 40 per cent of the industrial fuel balance (1956). By Soviet admission, the republic peat industry is technically so backward and so extremely disorganized that the unit cost considerably surpasses that of coal. The numerous peat enterprises are small and dispersed and primitively operated, with little mechanization. The most important peat enterprises are located at Ezherelis, Shyaulyay, Kazlu-Ruda, and Rokishkis.

Known liquid fuels storage facilities (non-refinery) exist at three locations, with a combined estimated capacity of 21,600 m.t. (see Table XXII).

Types of POL handled at Klaypeda reportedly include small quantities of gasoline, kerosene, and petroleum products and bunkering

TABLE XXII

## PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Target Number</u>	<u>Estimated Installed Capacity (m.t.)</u>
Klaipeda Petroleum Products Storage	0168-0131	10,000
Radviliskis Petroleum Storage	0168-0550	6,000
Siauliai Petroleum Storage	0168-0549	5,600

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facilities. POL is reported to be located at Panevezhis (probably several hundred 200-liter steel drums and underground tanks).

It is anticipated that the Dashava-Minsk gas pipeline, originating in the Ukraine and passing through Belorussia, will continue to Vilnyus and Riga.

#### 4. Agriculture

Animal husbandry is the main branch of agriculture in Litovskaya SSR. Chief emphasis is on dairy cattle and pig-raising. Sheep and poultry are extensively raised, and some goats and horses. Grain is the chief crop, and extensive growing of fodder crops supports the meat and dairy economy. Long-fibred flax is a significant technical crop. Lumbering is an important activity, providing the basis for the republic woodworking industry. The coastal fishing industry is also significant. Agricultural products are among the republic's chief export items--particularly meat, bacon, butter, flax, and lumber products.

Dairy livestock and pig-raising and the sowing of flax and sugar beets predominate in the N part of the republic. The SE areas are grain- and potato-growing regions, with developed pig-raising. Dairy livestock and crops of sugar beets and flax have developed in the SW. A suburban dairy-vegetable economy has grown up around Vilnyus in the zone designated as Administrative Area A (refer to Map II).

Agricultural useful land comprises about 64.7 per cent of the total area of the republic. Of this, about 87 per cent is operated by collective farms and 5.1 per cent by state farms. Private plots of collective farm workers constitute about 5 per cent of the total collective farm lands.

TABLE XXIII

AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES: 1956  
(at end of year)

<u>Productive Unit</u>	<u>Number</u>
Collective Farms	1,874
State Farms	107
Machine Tractor Stations (MTS)	132

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In 1957, there were reported to be 10 Mechanized Melioration Stations (MMS), probably engaged chiefly in swamp drainage. By 1957, the number of state farms had increased to 107, with specialization as shown below:

<u>Specialization</u>	<u>No. of State Farms</u>
Dairy farming	80
Vegetable raising	15
Pig raising	6
Meat and dairy farming	3
Poultry raising	1
Sugar beets	1
Wild animal raising	1

About 72 per cent of state farm lands are sown to crops, particularly fodder crops. State farms own 4.9 per cent of republic total horned cattle (including 3.5 per cent of total cows) and 11.1 per cent of pigs.

At the end of 1956, agricultural enterprises in the republic were served by 1,500 grain combines and 19,400 tractors (in terms of 15 HP units). Acreage served per tractor (319 acres) was about average for the USSR as a whole (323 acres).

Livestock herds in the republic were considerably depleted during the war years and during the period of collectivization when the peasants wilfully slaughtered them in large numbers. Although current statistics indicate replenishment and even a slight increase in the total number of livestock compared to the prewar level, the deficit in beef and dairy cattle has still not been made up.

TABLE XXIV  
DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK: 1940, 1956

<u>Type</u>	<u>1940</u> <u>Number of Head</u> <u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>1956</u> <u>Number of Head</u> <u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent</u> <u>Increase or</u> <u>Decrease</u>
Horned Cattle	1,054	1,052	-0.19
Incl. Cows	(782)	(603)	(-22.9)
Pigs	1,068	1,227	14.9
Sheep	611	798	30.6
Goats	16	48	200.0
Total	3,531	3,728	5.6



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At the beginning of 1956, sown areas comprised 5,078,000 acres, representing approximately 57.7 per cent of agriculturally useful land. The 1956 sown acreage covered an area 17.7 per cent smaller than in 1940, having decreased steadily since that year. The reported distribution of crops among total sown areas is as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>In Per Cent of Total Sown Area</u>
Grain crops	51.2
Fodder crops	32.7
Potatoes and vegetables	10.9
Technical crops	5.2

Grain sown acreage is about equally distributed between winter and summer crops, consisting chiefly of rye and oats, with some wheat and barley. Fodder crops are chiefly perennial grasses and silage, with some corn. Potatoes are important for pig-raising. Of the technical crops, long-fibred flax accounts for 3.8 per cent of the republic total sown area and represents about 4.4 per cent of the USSR total area sown to this crop (1956). Sugar beets are raised on 1.4 per cent of the republic sown area.

The fishing industry in Lithuania accounts for about 2 per cent (1955) of the total USSR fish catch. The coastal area in the Western Economic Region provides approximately 95 per cent of the total republic fish catch, although lake and river fishing supply local areas. Herring constitutes about 70 per cent of the fish catch, which also includes cod, carp, and related families. There were 18 fishing collectives in the republic at the end of 1956.

It is probable that agricultural production in the republic, including crop and dairy yields, is currently still below the prewar levels. Although the milk yield in the 3 Baltic republics generally surpasses that in the USSR as a whole, each produces less than in 1940, and

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Lithuanian milk yields are the lowest of the 3.

Complaints frequently appear in the Lithuanian press concerning the low yields of grain crops and the great losses of grain during the harvest. Shortcomings in the production of fodder are a deterrent to the increase of livestock herds. The introduction in recent years of corn as a fodder crop has not been successful, owing to lack of agro-technical knowledge and unfavorable weather conditions of some years.

Collectivization, while implemented more gradually in Lithuania than in the other Baltic republics, was virtually complete by 1950. By this time, the 360,000 individual peasant households had been absorbed into the collectives. However, the Soviet goal of establishing large collective farm villages is still far from realized, owing in part to the difficulties and expense of new construction and probably in part to the inertia or resistance of the peasants themselves. Most of the farm workers continue to live in the individual farmsteads on scattered holdings, and the resettlement program is carried forward only very gradually.

V. Urban Areas (See Table VIII, page 32, for distribution of urban population.) Litovskaya SSR contains the following urban areas:

Vilnyus<sup>1/</sup>  
(Vilnius,  
Wilno,  
Vilna)

54-41 N; 25-18 E.  
TIS (Target 0168-9998), February 1956.  
Population: 212,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: City of republic subordination.  
Capital, Litovskaya SSR; administrative center,  
Vilnyusskiy Rayon; controls 54 selsovets;  
administrative center, Area A. Contains 4 urban  
rayons: Dzherzhinskiy, Leninskiy, Sovetskiy,  
Stalinskiy. Major Party, military, government,  
internal security, civil defense, and economic  
agencies of republic.  
Military: Hq, 11th Air Defense Region (PVO); Hq,  
16th Lith Rfl Div; Hq, U/I AA Regt, 16th Rfl Div;  
Hq, 4th Lith MVD Div; Hq, 261st MVD Regt; Hq, 132nd  
MVD Border Detachment. Reported Early Warning  
Radar site.  
Airfields: One Class 4 alternate defense base; one  
Class 4 fighter recovery base; one Class 5 fighter  
recovery base; one Class 5 "other" air base.

<sup>1/</sup> Refer to footnote 1, page 1.

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Transportation: Important RR junction: Directorate, Lith RR System; Div Hq, Lith RR System; RR stations, yards (incl. freight classification yards), and shops, engine depot; steam engine house; locomotive and car repair shop.

Economic: Industrial center of Eastern Lith Econ Region, accounts for 25 per cent of total republic industrial output. Major industries: metalworking (machine-building); electrical and electronic; building materials; woodworking; leather; and food processing. Industrial products: agricultural machinery and equipment (est. 1.0 per cent of USSR output); radio and television equipment (est. 2.7 per cent of USSR output); machine tools; electric motors and meters; electric appliances; peat-cutting machinery; reinforced concrete and concrete parts; silicate bricks (one of largest such plants in Baltic area); fertilizer; furniture; painting equipment; oxygen; river craft; cotton and wool textiles; footwear; clothing; bakelite; automobile parts (planned plant); meat and dairy products. One thermal power plant (est. cap. 10,400 kw); one heat and power plant (est. cap. 24,000 kw). Center of peat mining area. Center of suburban-dairy vegetable raising area.

Educational: Litovskaya SSR Academy of Sciences; Vilnyus State University; State Pedagogical Institute; State Conservatory; State Art Institute; Branch of USSR Juridical Correspondence Institute; RR Institute; RR technological school; RR transport tekhnikum; agricultural tekhnikum (2); mechanized agriculture tekhnikum; forestry tekhnikum; commercial tekhnikum; midwives' school; nurses' pediatrics school; library science tekhnikum; factory training school (3); dentistry school.

Kaunas  
(Kovno)

54-54 N; 23-54 E.

TIS (Target 0168-9999), 14 July 1952.

Population: 207,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: City of republic subordination; administrative center, Kaunasskiy Rayon (absorbed part of Panemunskiy Rayon, abolished July 1955); controls 3 urban settlements (Kulautuva, Ezherelis, and Kacher-gine) and more than 40 selsoverts.

Military: Hq, 31 Gds Rfl Div; Hq, U/I AA Regt, 31 Gds Rfl Div (Field); Hq, Lith MVD Border District.

Airfields: One Class 4 fighter recovery base; one Class 5 "other" air base.

Transportation: Important RR junction. Div Hq, Lith RR System; RR stations (2), yards and shops; engine depot; steam engine house. Main river port on Neman.

Economic: Industrial center of South Central Lith Econ Region; first industrial city of republic, accounts for 28 per cent of total republic industrial output. Major industries: metalworking; machinebuilding; munitions; RR repair; river shipbuilding and repair; paper; chemical; light; food processing (particularly meat-packing); woodworking. Industrial products: small arms (est. 1.4 per cent of USSR output); turbines; heating equipment; agricultural machinery, parts, and implements; small sheet metal and wire products; paper; lumber; furniture; rubber goods;

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paint; pharmaceuticals; insulin; footwear (present plant to expand to largest of kind in Baltic republics); silk, wool, and cotton textiles; resin; bricks. One thermal power plant (est. cap. 31,000 kw); large hydroelectric power plant (first on Neman River) under construction (planned upon completion in 1959 to double republic electric power output).

Educational: Kaunas State University; 3 scientific-research institutes of Litovskaya SSR Academy of Sciences; RR institute; polytechnical institute; medical institute; agricultural academy; veterinary academy; physical culture academy; ship repair school; 7 trade institutes.

Klaypeda  
(Klaipeda,  
Memel)

55-43 N; 21-09 E.

TIS (Target 0168-9990), 26 June 1953.

Population: 89,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: City of republic subordination, Klaypedskiy Rayon; City Executive Committee controls 4 urban settlements (Girulyay, Nida, Preyla, and Yuodkrante).

Military: Principal port and naval base: provides limited logistic and operational support to limited number of light surface forces; could provide logistic and operational support to limited number of submarines. Hq, 23rd MVD Border Detachment. Reported Early Warning Radar site.

Airfields: One Class 5 reserve base; one Class 7 sea-plane base.

Transportation: Large maritime port and rail-river-highway junction. RR station, yards, and shops (reported steam locomotive engine house).

Economic: Industrial center of Western Lith Econ Region, accounts for over 20 per cent of total republic industrial output. Major industries: shipbuilding and repair (est. 1.0 per cent of USSR cap.); cellulose and woodworking (significant), incl. paper; food processing; important fishing (with fish processing); chemical; textile; amber processing (center for Soviet Baltic coast). Industrial products: cellulose; paper; superphosphate fertilizer; sulphuric acid (0.25 per cent of USSR cap.); port equipment, textile machinery; lumber; plywood; furniture; matches; textiles (cotton); amber; veneer; bricks. One thermal power plant (est. cap. 22,000 kw). Liquid fuels storage (non-refinery; est. cap. 10,000 m.t.).

Educational: Maritime navigation school; naval engineering and shipbuilding school; pedagogical institute; teachers' institute; fishing academy; agricultural tekhnikum; music school; nursing school; trade school; factory training school.

Shyauliyay  
(Siauliai,  
Shavli)

55-56 N; 23-19 E.

TIS (Target 0168-9932), November 1955.

Population: 53,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: City of republic subordination; administrative center, Shyauliyayskiy Rayon (absorbed part of Panemunskiy Rayon, abolished July 1955); controls more than 36 selsoviets.

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Airfield: One Class 1 primary bomber base (only Class 1 airfield in republic).

Transportation: Important rail-highway junction. Div Hq, Lith RR System; RR station, yards (incl. classification yard), and shops (reported locomotive repair shop); engine depot; steam engine house.

Economic: Industrial center of North Central Lith Econ Region, accounts for about 7 per cent of total republic industrial output. Major industries: metalworking; bicycle manufacture (all-union importance); leather; woodworking; building materials; peat processing (one of leading peat enterprises); food processing (incl. meat and dairy processing). Industrial products: bicycles; agricultural implements; metalware; leather footwear; paper; furniture; textiles (linen and wool); knitwear; alabaster; bricks. 2 thermal power plants (est. cap. 8,000 and 5,000 kw, respectively), liquid fuels storage (non-refinery; est. cap. 5,600 m.t.). Center of peat mining and gypsum quarrying area. Center of agricultural area: rye, wheat, barley; flax; sugar beets; potatoes; dairy livestock; pigs; poultry.

Educational: Advanced pedagogical school; teacher training school; agro-zooveterinary school; school for nursing and obstetrics; music school.

Panevezhis  
(Panevezys)

55-44 N; 24-21 E.

Population: 38,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: City of republic subordination; administrative center, Panevezhskiy Rayon; controls 43 selsoviets.

Airfield: One Class 3 alternate bomber base.

Transportation: Important RR junction. Div Hq, Lith RR System; engine depot; steam engine house.

Economic: Sugar and flour-milling (most important in republic accounted for 37.8 per cent of total republic output of granulated sugar in 1955); metalworking; chemical; textile; lumber. Industrial products: dairy and grain products; furniture; scales; alcoholic beverages; linen (one of largest linen mills in republic); soap. Thermal power plant (est. cap. 1,600 kw). Center of agricultural area: rye; oats; barley; flax; sugar beets; potatoes; livestock.

Educational: School for obstetrics; pedagogical institute; hydro-amelioration tekhnikum.

Kapsukas  
(Mariyam-  
polye)

54-34 N; 23-21 E.

Population: 18,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Kapsukskiy Rayon (formerly Mariyampolskiy Rayon); controls 43 selsoviets.

Military: Hq, 94th MVD Border Detachment.

Transportation: RR station.

Economic: Major industries: food and other light industries. Plants: sugar plant; electric-mechanical shop; cast-iron foundry; furniture factory. Two electric power plants. Center of peat mining area. Center of agricultural area: sugar beets; grain; potatoes; dairy cattle; pigs.

Educational: Pedagogical institute; zootekhnikum.

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Novo-Vilnya<sup>1/</sup>  
(Novo-Vileyka)

54-42 N; 25-25 E.  
Population: 13,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: City of republic subordination; administrative center, Novo-Vilnyasskiy Rayon; controls 32 selsoviets.  
Transportation: RR junction.  
Economic: Major industries: metalworking; machine-building; woodworking. Industrial products: agricultural machinery; machine tools; prefabricated houses; painting apparatus; lime; yeast; meat products.  
Educational: Teachers' institute.

Ukmerge

55-15 N; 24-46 E.  
Population: 13,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Ukmergskiy Rayon (former administrative center of abolished Smelyayskiy Rayon, part of which was absorbed into Ukmergskiy Rayon in July 1955); controls more than 27 selsoviets.  
Transportation: Rail terminus.  
Economic: Major industry: woodworking. Furniture combine; furnace foundry; butter plant; incubator-poultry station. Electric power plant. Center of agricultural area: flax; dairy livestock.

Alitus  
(Alytus)

54-24 N; 24-03 E.  
Population: 10,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Alitusskiy Rayon (absorbed part of Druskininkskiy Rayon abolished July 1955); controls more than 23 selsoviets.  
Airfield: One Class 5 fighter recovery base.  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Flour milling; sawmilling; small plants of agricultural machine building (small plants); kerosene-resin plant.  
Health: Tuberculosis sanatoria.

Birzhay  
(Birzai)

56-12 N; 24-45 E.  
Population: 10,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Birzhayskiy Rayon; controls one urban settlement (Likėnai) and 31 selsoviets.  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Flax spinning-weaving. Center of gypsum quarrying and agricultural area: flax; dairying; timber processing.

Taurage

55-15 N; 22-17 E.  
Population: 10,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Tauragskiy Rayon; controls 29 selsoviets.  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Food and light industry center: brick plant; meat combine; large vegetable drying plant (planned for 1958); ceramic blocks and clay tile plant. Center of agricultural area: rye; wheat; oats; barley; flax; meat and dairy livestock.  
Educational: Music school.

<sup>1/</sup> Refer to footnote 1, p. 1.

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**Vilkavishkis** 54-39 N; 23-02 E.  
Population: 8,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Vilkavishskiy Rayon; controls 34 selsoviets.  
Economic: Food and light industry center: clothing factory; horseshoe plant; copper plant; fruit and vegetable cannery planned. Two electric power stations.

**Kedaynyay (Kedainiai, Keydan)** 55-17 N; 23-58 E.  
Population: 7,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Kedaynskiy Rayon; controls 39 selsoviets.  
Airfield: One Class 2 alternate bomber base.  
Transportation: Rail-river-highway junction.  
Economic: Tannery; fruit and vegetable cannery and large sugar plant planned. Center of agricultural area: flax; sugar beets; meat and dairy cattle.

**Kibartay** 54-38 N; 22-47 E.  
Population: 7,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Kibartskiy Rayon; controls one town of rayon subordination (Virbalis) and 19 selsoviets.  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Power mill; metalworking plant (sheet iron articles); 2 brick plants. Center of agricultural area: rye; oats; potatoes; meat and dairy livestock.

**Mazheykyay (Mazeikiai)** 56-19 N; 22-21 E.  
Population: 7,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Mazheykskiy Rayon; controls 33 selsoviets.  
Military: Reported underground base for guided missiles and storage area for V-2 type missiles.  
Transportation: RR junction; end of Lith RR System.  
Economic: Flax processing; brewery; shoe factory. Center of peat cutting area. Center of agricultural area: meat and dairy cattle; grain; fodder.

**Radvilishkis (Radviliskis)** 55-49 N; 23-32 E.  
Population: 7,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Radvilishskiy Rayon; controls 24 selsoviets.  
Transportation: Div Hq, Lith RR System; engine depot; steam engine house; car repair shop.  
Economic: Building materials center; auto repair shops; glass works; butter-dairy plants; mill. One thermal power plant (est. cap. 9,000 kw). Liquid fuels storage (non-refinery; est. cap. 6,000 m.t.). Center of agricultural area: wheat; rye; sugar beets; potatoes; meat and dairy livestock.

**Raseynyay (Raseiniai)** 55-23 N; 23-08 E.  
Population: 7,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Raseynskiy Rayon; controls 39 selsoviets.

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Economic: Brick plant; cheese and butter plants; clothing factory; incubator station. Center of peat mining area. Center of agricultural area: rye; wheat; oats; barley; sugar beets; flax; potatoes; fodder grass; meat and dairy livestock.

**Utena** 55-30 N; 25-36 E.  
Population: 7,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Utenskiy Rayon; controls 40 sel-sovets.  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Butter plant. Center of agricultural area: flax; meat and dairy livestock.

**Ionishkis** 56-15 N; 23-37 E.  
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Ionishkskiy Rayon; controls 28 sel-sovets.  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Creamery plant; 2 mills (probably agricultural processing). Center of agricultural area: grain and potatoes; dairy cattle and pigs.

**Kalvariya** 54-25 N; 23-14 E.  
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Kalvariyskiy Rayon; controls 37 selsovets.  
Transportation: Rail-river-highway junction.  
Economic: Food industry enterprises. Electric power plant (reported cap. 200 kw). Center of agricultural area: grain; sugar beets; flax; potatoes; livestock.

**Plunge** 55-55 N; 21-51 E.  
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Plungeskiy Rayon; controls 31 sel-sovets.  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Brick plant; sawmill; linen-weaving plant; large sugar plant (planned); inter-rayon electro-mechanical workshop. Center of agricultural area: rye; wheat; potatoes; flaxseeds; dairy cattle and pigs.

**Rokishkis** 55-58 N; 25-35 E.  
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Rokishkskiy Rayon; controls one urban settlement (Yuodupe) and 30 selsovets.  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Textile and metalworking industries; peat enterprise. Center of agricultural area: flax; sugar beets; rye; wheat; oats; potatoes; flax processing; dairy livestock; lumbering.



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**Telshyay**  
(Telshi,  
Telsiai)  
55-59 N; 22-15 E.  
Population: 6,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Telshyayskiy Rayon; controls 34 selsoviets.  
Economic: Food and light industry center: knitwear factory; fruit canning combine. Electric power plant (reported cap. 750 kw). Center of agricultural area: wheat; barley; oats; corn; flax; sugar beets; cattle; pigs; sheep.  
Educational: Institute of applied arts.

**Anikshchyay**  
55-33 N; 25-07 E.  
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Anikshchyayskiy Rayon; controls 43 selsoviets.

**Druskininkay**  
54-02 N; 23-59 E.  
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: City of republic subordination; former administrative center of Druskininkskiy Rayon, abolished July 1955. Now located in Varenauskii Rayon.  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Center of timber area. Hydroelectric power plant nearby.  
Health: Resort of national importance; mineral springs; peat soil; sanatoria; medicinal baths; treatment of patients with illnesses of stomach and intestines and metabolic disorders.

**Jonava**  
(Jonava)  
55-05 N; 24-17 E.  
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Jonavskiy Rayon; controls 27 selsoviets.  
Military: Reported guided missile launching site (large V-2 installations and experimental works).  
Transportation: RR junction.  
Economic: Furniture factory; brick plant. Peat extraction. Center of agricultural area: flax; dairy cattle breeding.

**Kretinga**  
55-54 N; 21-15 E.  
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Kretingskiy Rayon; controls 30 selsoviets.  
Military: Reported guided missile launching site (possible rocket storage).  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Food and light industry center: woolen mill; brick works; tannery; woodworking combine (furniture); land reclamation station. Center of agricultural area: grain; flax; dairy livestock; pigs; poultry.  
Educational: School for agricultural specialists.

**Pagegyay**  
55-08 N; 21-56 E.  
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Pagegskiy Rayon; controls 27 selsoviets.

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Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Woodworking enterprises; mill. Center of agricultural area: rye; wheat; flax; sugar beets; potatoes; livestock.

**Palanga** 55-55 N; 21-03 E.  
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: City of republic subordination, Kretingskiy Rayon.  
Military: Reported guided missile launching site (V-2); reported Early Warning Radar site.  
Airfield: One Class 2 primary defense base.  
Economic: Furniture shop; brick plant; amber processing enterprises.  
Health: One of main republic seaside resorts; sanatorium for nervous disorders; aeroheliotherapy; 3 general therapy sanatoria; 2 rest homes; polyclinic.

**Prenay (Prienu)** 54-38 N; 23-57 E.  
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Prenayskiy Rayon; controls one urban settlement (Birshtonas) and 49 selsoviets.  
Airfield: One Class 5 reserve base.  
Economic: Flour milling; woodworking. Center of agricultural area: rye; wheat; barley; oats; buckwheat; flax; sugar beets; potatoes; cattle; pigs.

**Virbalis** 54-38 N; 22-49 E.  
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination, Kibartskiy Rayon.

**Yurbarkas (Jurbarkas)** 55-04 N; 22-46 E.  
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Yurbarkskiy Rayon; controls one town of rayon subordination (Smalininkay) and 30 selsoviets.  
Transportation: River port on Neman River.  
Economic: River ship repair.

**Zarasay (Zarasai)** 55-44 N; 26-15 E.  
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Zarasayskiy Rayon; controls 24 selsoviets.  
Economic: Creamery; fishery; starch-syrup plant. Center of agricultural area: rye; oats; potatoes; dairy cattle; pigs; poultry.

**Zhagare** 56-22 N; 23-16 E.  
Population: 5,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Zhagarskiy Rayon; controls 29 selsoviets.  
Economic: Creamery-cheese plant. Center of agricultural area: wheat; rye; oats; potatoes; dairy cattle.

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Kudirkos-  
Naumestis

54-47 N; 22-53 E.

Population: 4,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Naumestskiy Rayon; controls 36 selsovets.

Economic: Flax processing plant. Hydroelectric power station. Center of agricultural area: rye; wheat; barley; oats; flax; potatoes; sugar beets; dairy cattle; pigs.

Kupishkis

55-50 N; 24-58 E.

Population: 4,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Kupishkskiy Rayon; controls 32 selsovets.

Economic: Casein plant; local industrial combine and large mill; lumber industry. Center of agricultural area: dairy livestock; pigs; poultry; rye; oats.

Kurshenay  
(Kursenai)

56-00 N; 22-56 E.

Population: 4,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Kurshenskiy Rayon; controls 26 selsovets.

Economic: Large ceramic-pipe plant; other plants for wall blocks, tile, and insulation materials under construction in 1956. Center of agricultural area: grain; potatoes; sugar beets; dairy livestock; pigs.

Pabrade

54-59 N; 25-46 E.

Population: 4,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Pabradskiy Rayon; controls 23 selsovets.

Transportation: End of Lith RR System; RR station.

Economic: Carton factory; creamery; industrial logging camp. Center of agricultural area: rye; wheat; oats; potatoes; flax; fruit; fish breeding; meat and dairy livestock.

Pasvalis

56-04 N; 24-24 E.

Population: 4,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Pasvalskiy Rayon; controls 33 selsovets.

Transportation: RR station.

Economic: Flour-milling enterprises. Electric power plant (reported cap. 120 kw).

Health: Resort; sulphate-hydrocarbonate-calcium mineral springs; peat soil.

Sheduva

55-45 N; 23-45 E.

Population: 4,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Sheduvskiy Rayon; controls 41 selsovets.

Economic: Local industry. Center of agricultural area: rye; wheat; barley; oats; corn; flax; sugar beets; potatoes; meat and dairy livestock raising and breeding.

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Shvenchenelyay 55-10 N; 26-01 E.  
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Shvenchenelskiy Rayon; controls 22 selsoverts.  
Transportation: RR junction; steam engine house.  
Economic: Center of agricultural area: grain; potatoes; flax; dairy livestock.  
Educational: Pedagogical institute.

Skuodas 56-16 N; 21-31 E.  
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Skuodasskiy Rayon; controls 25 selsoverts.  
Transportation: End of Lith RR System.  
Economic: Creamery; mill. Center of agricultural area: rye; wheat; oats; barley; corn; flax; sugar beets; dairy livestock.

Trakay 54-43 N; 24-56 E.  
Population: 4,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Trakayskiy Rayon; controls one town of rayon subordination (Lentvaris) and 32 selsoverts.  
Economic: Center of peat cutting area.

Eyshishkes 54-10 N; 25-00 E.  
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Eyshishkskiy Rayon; controls 30 selsoverts.  
Economic: Mill (probably agricultural processing). Hydroelectric power station. Center of agricultural area: vegetables; flax; dairy and meat livestock.

Kelme 55-38 N; 22-57 E.  
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Kelmeskiy Rayon; controls 21 selsoverts.  
Economic: Electric power plant (reported 100 kw cap.).

Lazdiyay 54-14 N; 23-32 E.  
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Lazdiyskiy Rayon; controls 35 selsoverts.  
Economic: Sawmill; butter plant. Center of agricultural area: grain; potatoes; flax; sugar beets; dairy livestock; pigs.

Lentvaris 54-39 N; 25-03 E.  
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination, Trakayskiy Rayon.  
Transportation: RR junction.  
Economic: Machinebuilding and metalworking center: technical equipment plant; cast-iron foundry for sanitary-engineering articles; first rug factory of republic (under construction, 1957).

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**Prekule** 55-33 N; 21-20 E.  
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Prekulskiy Rayon; controls 29 selsoverts.  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Butter-cheese plant. Center of agricultural area: rye; wheat; oats; barley; flax; potatoes; meat and dairy cattle; fishing.

**Salantay** 56-03 N; 21-33 E.  
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Salantayskiy Rayon; controls 24 selsoverts.  
Economic: Butter plant; other small enterprises. Center of agricultural area: wheat; rye; barley; oats; flax; meat and dairy livestock.

**Shakyay** 54-57 N; 23-02 E.  
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Shakyayskiy Rayon; controls 48 selsoverts.  
Economic: Center of agricultural area: rye; potatoes; flax; dairy livestock; pig breeding.

**Shirvintos** 55-03 N; 24-58 E.  
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Shirvintskiy Rayon (absorbed part of Smelyayskiy Rayon, abolished July 1955); controls more than 32 selsoverts.  
Economic: Center of agricultural area: rye; wheat; corn; flax; potatoes; dairy cattle.

**Shvenchenis** 55-09 N; 26-10 E.  
 (Shvenchionis) Population: 3,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Shvenchenskiy Rayon; controls 32 selsoverts.  
Transportation: End of Lith RR System; RR station.  
Economic: Butter plant; factory for processing of medicinal herbs; incubator-poultry station; enterprises of local industry. Center of peat mining area. Center of agricultural area: flax; perennial grasses; corn; dairy livestock.

**Varena** 54-15 N; 24-33 E.  
Population: 3,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Varenskiy Rayon (absorbed part of Druskininkskiy Rayon, abolished July 1955); controls more than 20 selsoverts.  
Transportation: End of Lith RR System; RR station.  
Economic: Mill; carton factory; other industrial enterprises; large vegetable drying plant planned. Electric power station.

**Birshtonas** 54-37 N; 24-02 E.  
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Prenayskiy Rayon.

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Health: Mineral springs resort of national importance.

## Kachergine

54-56 N; 23-39 E.

Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Urban settlement, formerly in Panemunskiy Rayon (abolished July 1955); now located in Kaunasskiy Rayon.

Economic: River fishing.

Health: Resort.

## Kayshyadoris

54-52 N; 24-28 E.

Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Kayshyadorskiy Rayon (absorbed part of Zhezhmarskiy Rayon, abolished July 1955); controls more than 25 selsovents.

Transportation: RR junction.

Economic: Glue plant (glue, soap, bone meal); creamery; woodworking enterprises; mill. Center of agricultural area: flax; dairy cattle.

## Kazlu-Ruda

54-45 N; 23-27 E.

Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Kazlu-Rudskiy Rayon; controls 34 selsovents.

Economic: Peat mining.

## Linkuva

56-03 N; 23-59 E.

Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Linkuvskiy Rayon; controls 31 selsovents.

Nemenchine  
(Nemenchin)

54-51 N; 25-29 E.

Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Nemenchinskiy Rayon; controls 36 selsovents.

Economic: Center of peat mining area. Fishing; lumbering.

## Retavas

55-44 N; 21-56 E.

Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Retavskiy Rayon; controls 31 selsovents.

## Seda

56-10 N; 22-06 E.

Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Sedaskiy Rayon; controls 32 selsovents.

Economic: Mill; creamery. Center of agricultural area: wheat; rye; barley; oats; flax; potatoes; vegetables; cattle; pigs; sheep; poultry.

## Shilute

55-20 N; 21-29 E.

Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)

Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Shilutskiy Rayon; controls one town of rayon subordination (Rusne) and 42 selsovents.

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Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Furniture factory; sawmill; distillery; butter-cheese dairy; groats plant; flour mill; peat plant. Center of agricultural area: grain; potatoes; flax; livestock.  
Educational: Agricultural school; agricultural mechanization school; medical school.

**Skaudvile** 55-24 N; 22-35 E.  
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Skaudvilskiy Rayon; controls 36 selsovets.  
Economic: Ceramic and woodworking industries; creamery; mill. Center of agricultural area: rye; wheat; corn; flax; sugar beets; meat-dairy livestock; horticulture.

**Smalininkay** 55-05 N; 22-35 E.  
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination, Yurbarkskiy Rayon.  
Transportation: River port.  
Economic: Hydroelectric power plant planned.  
Educational: Agricultural mechanization tekhnikum.

**Varnyay** 55-44 N; 22-23 E.  
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Varnyayskiy Rayon; controls 29 selsovets.

**Vevis** 54-46 N; 24-50 E.  
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Vevisskiy Rayon (absorbed part of Zhezhmarskiy Rayon, abolished July 1955); controls more than 27 selsovets.

**Vilkiya** 55-03 N; 23-36 E.  
Population: 2,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Vilkiyskiy Rayon; controls 33 selsovets.

**Akmyane** 56-15 N; 22-45 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Akmyanskiy Rayon; controls one urban settlement (Naueyi Akmyane) and 36 selsovets.  
Economic: Cement plant; large silicate blocks plant. Center of area of limestone deposits.

**Aregala** 55-16 N; 23-29 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Aregalskiy Rayon; controls 36 selsovets.

## S E C R E T

**Daugay** 54-22 N; 24-22 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Daugayskiy Rayon; controls 22 selsoverts.

**Dotnuva** 55-22 N; 23-53 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Dotnuvskiy Rayon; controls 41 selsoverts.  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Center of agricultural area: grain selection station; probably some technical crops.  
Educational: Agricultural academy.

**Dukshtas** 54-49 N; 24-59 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Dukstasskiy Rayon; controls 24 selsoverts.  
Transportation: RR junction.  
Economic: Center of agricultural area: flax; grain; dairy cattle breeding.

**Dusetos** 55-45 N; 25-51 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Dusetkiy Rayon; controls 34 selsoverts.

**Ezherelis** 54-53 N; 23-37 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Kaunasskiy Rayon.  
Economic: One of republic's leading peat enterprises.

**Girulyay** 55-46 N; 21-05 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Klaypedskiy Rayon; subordinate to Klaypeda City Executive Committee.  
Health: Resort.

**Ignalina** 55-20 N; 26-10 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Ignalinskiy Rayon; controls 44 selsoverts.  
Economic: Large vegetable drying plant planned.

**Ionishkelis** 56-02 N; 24-12 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Ionishkelskiy Rayon; controls 32 selsoverts.

**Kovarskas** 55-27 N; 24-56 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Kovarskiy Rayon; controls 29 selsoverts.  
Economic: Rayon industrial combine. Center of agricultural area: rye; oats; wheat; potatoes; flax; dairy cattle.



## S E C R E T

Kulautuva 54-56 N; 23-36 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Kaunasskiy Rayon.  
Health: Resort; 2 tuberculosis sanatoria.

Likenay 56-12 N; 24-37 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Birzhayskiy Rayon.  
Health: Mineral springs resort of national importance; medicinal mud and sulphur springs; treatment for diseases of organs of movement and support, disorders of cardio-vascular and nervous systems, and metabolic disturbances (gout, obesity).

Moletay 55-14 N; 25-26 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Moletskiy Rayon; controls 31 selsoverts.  
Economic: Center of agricultural area: rye; flax; potatoes; meat and dairy cattle; processing of agricultural products; fishing.

Naueyi Akmyane (Karpenai) 56-19 N; 22-54 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Akmyanskiy Rayon.

Nida 55-18 N; 21-01 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Klaypedskiy Rayon; subordinate to Klaypeda City Executive Committee.  
Military: Reported Early Warning Radar site.  
Economic: Fishing industry.  
Health: Seaside resort.

Obyalyay 55-57 N; 25-48 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Obyalskiy Rayon; controls 24 selsoverts.  
Economic: Alcohol distillery. Center of agricultural area: grain; flax; cattle; pigs; sheep.

Pakruois 55-58 N; 23-52 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Pakruoyskiy Rayon; controls 26 selsoverts.  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Mill; lime plant. Center of agricultural area: rye; oats; potatoes; livestock; seed growing.

Pandelis 56-02 N; 25-14 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Pandelskiy Rayon; controls 25 selsoverts.  
Transportation: RR station.  
Economic: Center of agricultural area: rye; wheat; barley; sugar beets; long-fibred flax; livestock; agricultural processing plant.

## S E C R E T

**Preyla**  
 (Preila) 55-22 N; 21-04 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Klaypedskiy Rayon;  
 subordinate to Klaypeda City Executive Committee.  
Economic: Fishing industry.

**Ramigala** 55-31 N; 24-19 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; adminis-  
 trative center, Ramigalskiy Rayon; controls 43  
 selsoverts.  
Economic: Butter plant; mill. Center of agricultural  
 area: rye; wheat; barley; potatoes; flax; sugar  
 beets; meat and dairy livestock.

**Rusne** 55-18 N; 21-22 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination, Shilutskiy  
 Rayon.  
Transportation: River port.  
Economic: Docks; repair works for river boats; fish  
 processing plant.

**Shalchininkay** 54-23 N; 25-23 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; adminis-  
 trative center, Shalchininkskiy Rayon; controls 33  
 selsoverts.  
Economic: Alcohol and tar distilling plants; mill.  
 Center of peat cutting area. Center of agricultural  
 area: meat and dairy cattle raising; rye; oats;  
 barley; potatoes; flax.

**Shilale** 55-29 N; 22-11 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; adminis-  
 trative center, Shilalskiy Rayon; controls 31  
 selsoverts.  
Economic: Butter plant. Center of agricultural area:  
 grain; potatoes; livestock.

**Simnas** 54-23 N; 23-39 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; adminis-  
 trative center, Simnasskiy Rayon; controls 28  
 selsoverts.  
Economic: Center of agricultural area: wheat; sugar  
 beets; meat and dairy livestock.

**Tituvenay** 55-36 N; 23-13 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; adminis-  
 trative center, Tituvenskiy Rayon; controls 26  
 selsoverts.

**Troshkunay** 55-35 N; 24-53 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; adminis-  
 trative center, Troshkunskiy Rayon; controls 30  
 selsoverts.

## S E C R E T

Uzhventis 55-47 N; 22-38 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Uzhventskiy Rayon; controls 24 selsoverts.

Vabalninkas 55-59 N; 24-45 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Vabalninkskiy Rayon; controls 20 selsoverts.

Veyseyay 54-06 N; 23-42 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Veyseyskiy Rayon (absorbed part of Druskininkskiy Rayon, abolished July 1955); controls more than 20 selsoverts.

Yeznas 54-36 N; 24-10 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Town of rayon subordination; administrative center, Yeznasskiy Rayon (absorbed part of Zhezhmarskiy Rayon, abolished July 1955); controls more than 29 selsoverts.  
Economic: Milling combine. Center of agricultural area: grain; potatoes; dairy cattle.

Yuodkrante 55-33 N; 21-08 E.  
 (Yuodkrante) Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Klaypedskiy Rayon; subordinate to Klaypeda City Executive Committee.  
Economic: Fishing industry.  
Health: Seaside resort.

Yuodupe 56-05 N; 25-37 E.  
Population: 1,000 (1958 est.)  
Administrative: Urban settlement, Rokishkskiy Rayon.

S E C R E T

ADDENDUM

Since completion of the foregoing report, additional statistical material from recent Soviet sources has become available. The following tables, based on the new information, are of interest with reference to the specified sections of the report.

Refer to Section II. Population, Labor Force, and Ethnic Composition. Part D. Labor Force.

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S E C R E T

## S E C R E T

TABLE A  
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES  
BY BRANCH OF NATIONAL ECONOMY: 1958

<u>Branch of Economy</u>	<u>1958 (in thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total W and E</u>	<u>Per Cent Women</u>
Industry <sup>1/</sup>	171	30.7	41
Construction	42	7.5	18
MTS	39	7.0	5
State farms	41	7.3	47
Lumber industry	14	2.5	na
Transport:	50	8.9	2/
Rail	(19)	(3.4)	na
Water	(3)	(0.5)	na
Auto and other	(28)	(5.0)	na
Communications	9	1.6	2/
Government	19	3.4	3/
Trade, finance, and supply and distribution	30	5.4	53
Public catering	8	1.4	83
Education	60	10.7	68
Public Health	33	5.9	81
Credit and insurance institutions	4	0.7	3/
Other	<u>39</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>na</u>
Total	559	100.0	40

<sup>1/</sup> Includes 5,200 in subsidiary industrial enterprises at construction sites.

<sup>2/</sup> Women comprise 25 per cent of W and E in Transport and Communications.

<sup>3/</sup> Women comprise 45 per cent of W and E in Government and Credit and Insurance Institutions.

## S E C R E T

TABLE B

NUMBER OF WORKERS BY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY: 1955<sup>1/</sup>  
(in per cent of total industrial workers)

<u>Branch of Industry</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Industrial Workers</u>
Electric power stations and power economy	1.5
Peat Industry	4.6
Machinebuilding and metalworking	22.0
Timber cutting	5.1
Woodworking industry	8.9
Paper industry	1.8
Building materials industry	8.2
Printing and publishing industry	1.5
Light industry	27.5
Food industry	15.6

<sup>1/</sup> Data cited for state and cooperative industry (including industrial enterprises of collective farms).

TABLE C

NUMBER OF WORKERS BY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY IN  
MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS: 1955  
(in per cent of total industrial workers in city)

<u>Branch of Industry</u>	<u>Vilnyus</u>	<u>Kaunas</u>	<u>Klaypeda</u>	<u>Shyaulyay</u>
Machinebuilding and metalworking	31.1	19.2	16.5	21.3
Building materials production	5.5	3.8	1.1	4.5
Woodworking and paper industry	8.1 <sup>1/</sup>	9.7	18.9	7.3
Light industry	33.2	48.4	24.8	39.4
Food industry	10.8	9.4	35.0	12.3

<sup>1/</sup> Per cent in lumber and woodworking industry.

## S E C R E T

Refer to Section IV; Socio-Economic Factors. Part F. Economic Characteristics. Subsection 2. Industry. Subsection 3. Fuels and Power.

TABLE D

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY: 1955<sup>1/</sup>  
(in per cent of republic gross industrial production)

<u>Branch of Industry</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Fuel industry	1.6
Electric power stations and power economy	3.0
Chemical industry	0.8
Machinebuilding and metalworking	16.2
Timber cutting and woodworking industry	8.5
Paper industry	2.7
Building materials industry	4.5
Light industry	31.9
Food industry	<u>26.7</u>
Total	95.9

<sup>1/</sup> Based on data for gross production, in wholesale prices, of enterprises as of 1 January 1952.

TABLE E

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN MAJOR CITIES: 1955<sup>1/</sup>  
(in per cent of republic total production in category)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Vilnyus	
Electric power	25.3
Electric meters	100.0
Brick	16.1
Kaunas	
Electric power	26.9
Boilers for heating	92.5
Paper	57.9
Brick	15.3
Wool cloth	55.6
Silk cloth	100.0
Klaypeda	
Electric power	21.9
Paper	16.7
Cotton cloth	77.3
Shyaulayay	
Electric power	10.1
Bicycles	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Refer to Table XIX: Reported Industrial Production: 1955, 1956.

Refer to Section III. Psychological and Sociological Factors. Part D. Educational and Cultural Facilities.

TABLE F

SPECIALISTS EMPLOYED IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AS OF 1 JANUARY 1956<sup>1/</sup>  
(by degree of education and by category)

Category	With Higher Education (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	With Middle Special Education (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Total Specialists (in thousands)	Per Cent of Republic Total
Engineers/Technicians	4.7 <sup>2/</sup>	18.8	5.8 <sup>3/</sup>	16.9	10.5	17.6
Agronomists, zootechnicians, veterinary doctors, and foresters	2.3	9.2	3.0	8.7	5.3	8.9
Doctors/Medical workers	4.1 <sup>4/</sup>	16.4	8.9 <sup>5/</sup>	25.9	13.0	21.9
Teachers, economists, commodity specialists, lawyers, and others	13.9	55.6	16.7	48.5	30.6	51.6
Totals	25.0	100.0	34.4	100.0	59.4	100.0

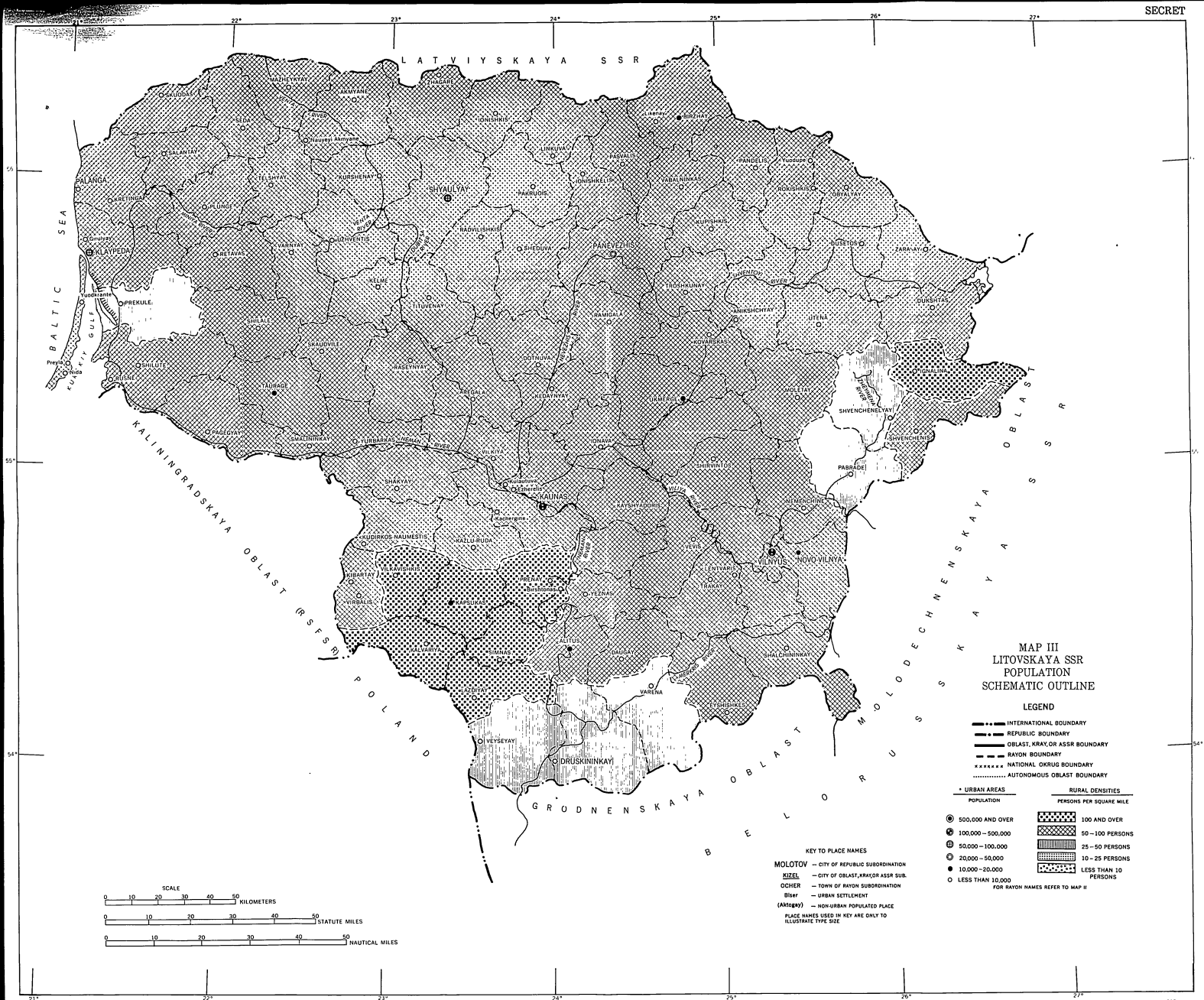
- 1/ Excluding military.  
2/ Engineers.  
3/ Technicians.  
4/ Doctors.  
5/ Medical workers.

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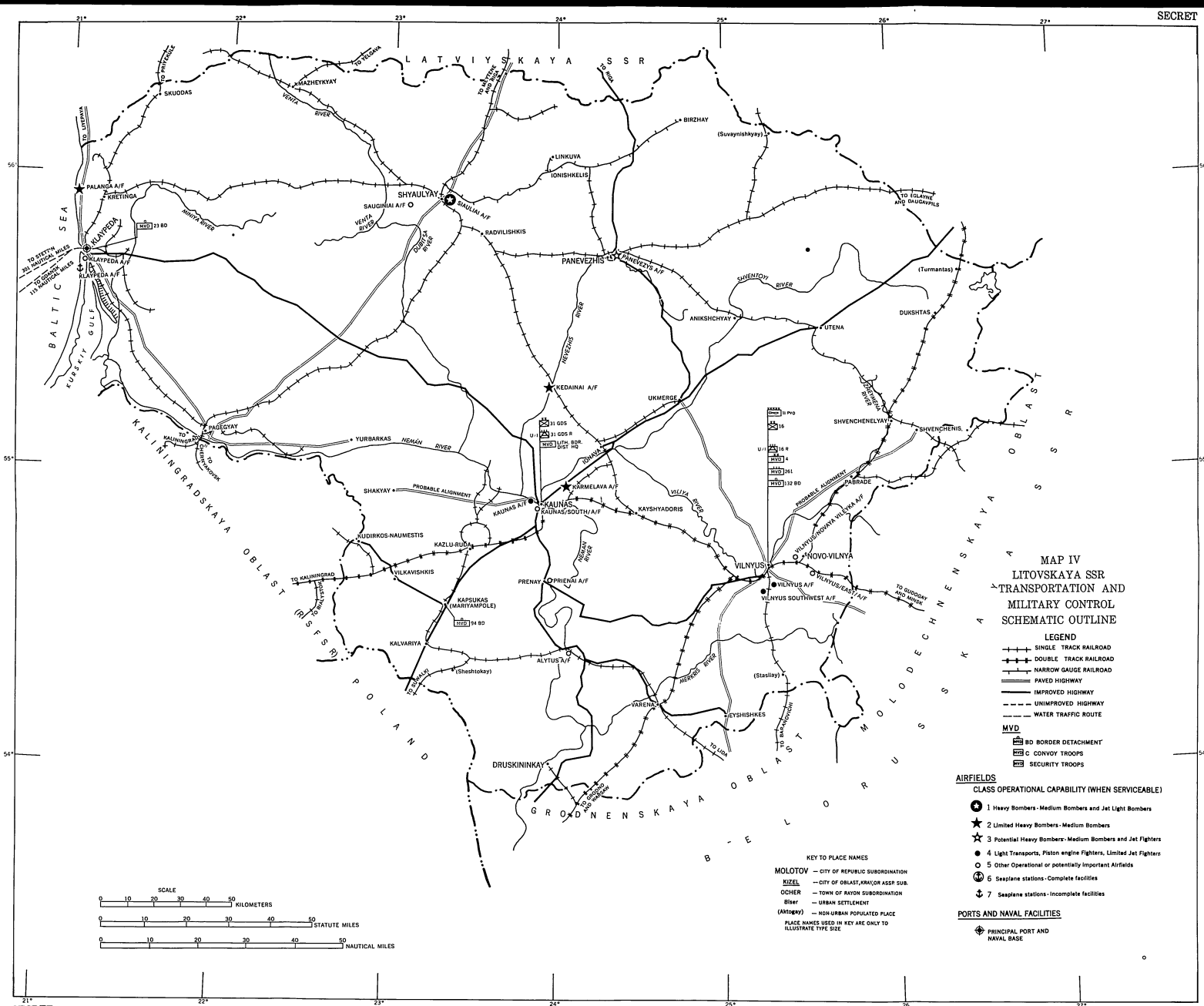


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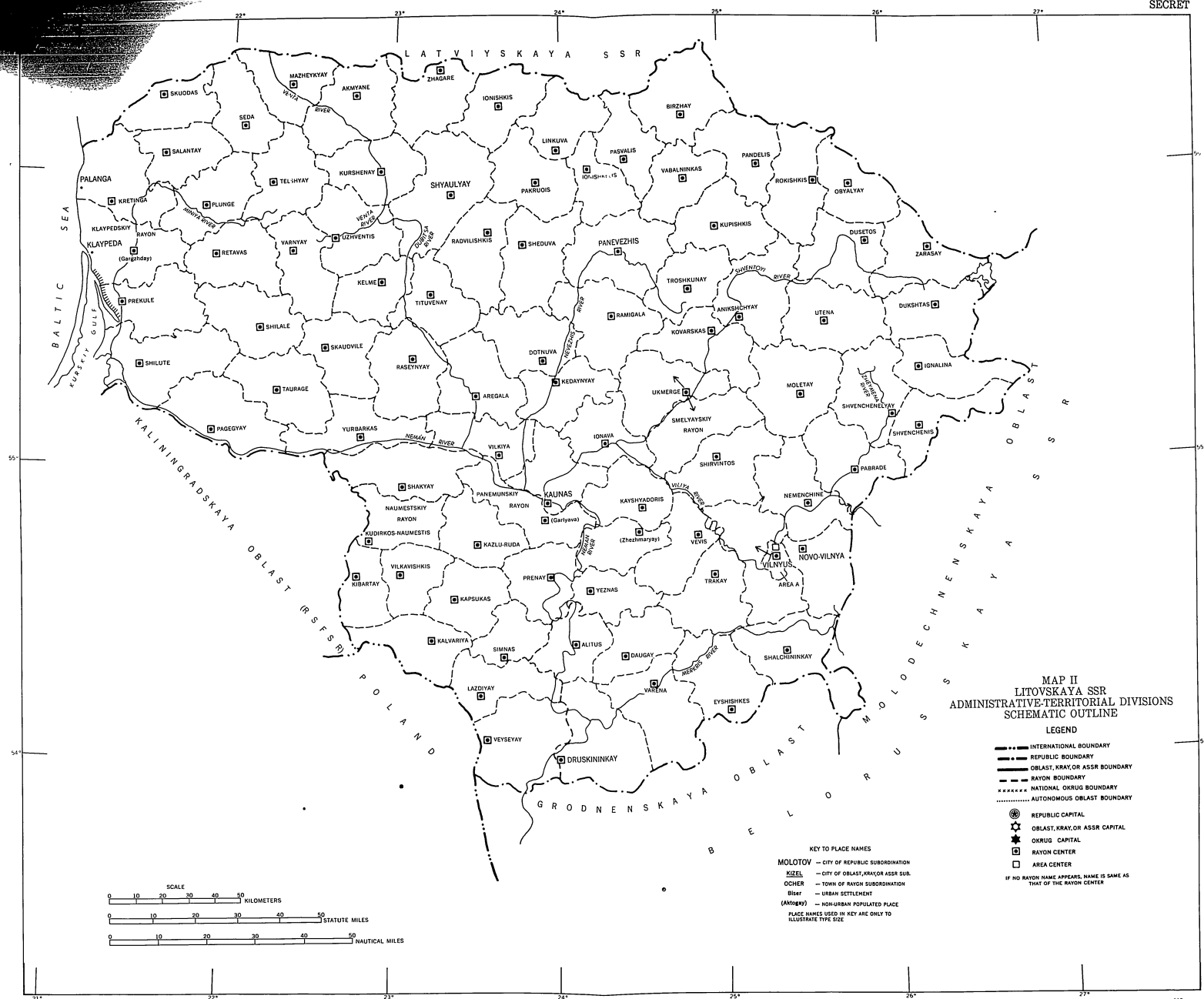
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